STATE OF WYOMING

1989

ANNUAL REPORT

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTES

July 1, 1988 through June 30, 1989

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CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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ANNUAL REPORT

FY 89

INTRODUCTION

The Board of Charities and Reform was established in 1890 by Article 7, Section 18 of the Wyoming Constitution. Wyoming Statute 25-1-101 specifies that the Board be composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Board is charged with the general supervision and control of all human services and correctional institutions established and supported by the State.

In fiscal year 1989, the Board administered twelve institutions including:

Youth Treatment Center, Casper
Girls' School, Sheridan
Honor Farm, Riverton
State Hospital, Evanston
Boys' School, Worland
Penitentiary, Rawlins
Pioneer Home, Thermopolis*
Retirement Center, Basin
Veterans' Home, Buffalo
Training School, Lander
Women's Center, Lusk
Honor Conservation Camp, Newcastle**

Under the jurisdiction of the Board were 1,643 full-time and 59 part-time employees. Of this number, 11 are assigned to the administrative office of the Board, located in Cheyenne, and the remainder are employed at the various institutions throughout the State. In fiscal year 1989, the average resident population was 1,865, at a cost of $816 per resident per month. (See Table of Services)

*Includes Montgomery Home for the Blind

**Included in BCR budget

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM
Summary Table of Services
as of June 30, 1988

Institution	Location	Primary Service	Number of Appropriated Employees		Yearly Average # of Residents	Ages of Residents	Yearly Average Cost Per Day	Total Expenditure		
			Full Time	Part Time				State	Federal	Total
Women's Center	Lusk	Correctional facility for all female felony offenders.	48		62*	18 - 65	$ 65	WY $1,420,818 CO $ 37,295	$ 17,187	$ 1,475,300
Honor Farm	Riverton	Work program for penitentiary inmates which produces food for the Penitentiary and other institutions and an agency for the work release program. This program is a component of the Penitentiary.	23	1	111	19 - 63	$ 26	$ 1,478,145	0	$ 1,478,145
Youth Treatment Center	Casper	State home for minors requiring special treatment. Individual mental health residential treatment and educational service for moderately disturbed adolescent boys and girls.	54		40	12 - 18	$ 100	$ 1,457,646	$ 34,074	$ 1,491,720
Girls' School	Sheridan	Restricted residential program for adolescent girls placed by courts.	54	5	75	13 - 18	$ 68	*$ 1,764,980	$ 42,236	$ 1,807,216
Boys' School	Worland	Restricted residential program for adolescent boys placed by courts.	71	1	70	12 - 19	$ 81	$ 2,749,838	$ 125,427	$ 2,875,283
Pioneer Home	Thermopolis	Boarding home facility for elderly ambulatory Wyomingites, including Montgomery Home for the blind.	40	7	78	51 - 102	$ 47	$ 1,328,981	0	$ 1,328,981
State Hospital	Evanston	Hospital for psychiatric care including individualized treatment programs and rehabilitative planning.	403	11	204	11 - 92	$ 151	$ 11,742,562	$ 38,313	$ 11,778,875
Training School	Lander	Residential and educational institution for mentally retarded, including educational programs.	583	9	411	2 - 67	$ 112	$ 13,845,385	$ 85,170	$ 14,030,555
Veterans' Home	Buffalo	Residential care facility for qualified honorably discharged veterans, spouses, widows or widowers.	38	3	70 Based on days of care delivered	28 - 98	$ 39	$ 1,003,785	0	$ 1,003,785
Retirement Center	Basin	Skilled nursing care facility for patients from other institutions.	83	24	79	58 - 103	$ 81	$ 2,313,375	0	$ 2,313,375
Penitentiary	Rawlins	Correctional facility for all male felony offenders including medium/maximum/minimum security programs.	289		715	18 - 74	38	$ 9,790,878	$ 13,281	$ 9,804,159
Honor Conservation Camp	Newcastle	Correctional facility for penitentiary inmates and a youthful offender (boot camp) program for 1st offenders 18-25 from penitentiary.	18	0	None Yet	N/A	N/A	$368,438.23	0	$368,438.23

*Includes Colorado Inmates from October to June.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM

The operation of the Board of Charities and Reform is directed by the Executive Secretary, who is appointed by the Board. Assisting the Executive Secretary are: the Management Services Administrator, Human Services Administrator, Corrections Administrator Youth Services and Correctional Planning Administrator, Construction Administrator, Fiscal Control Officer, and four Records and Communications Assistants. The Executive Secretary serves as Compact Administrator for the State of Wyoming under the Mental Health Compact and Western Interstate Corrections Compact.

MISSION OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM STAFF

The mission of the Board of Charities and Reform, by law, is to provide general supervision, control and custody of all charitable, reformatory and penal institutions in the state. The Executive Secretary and his staff ensure that the institutions implement rules and regulations, policies and programs as directed by the Board.

OBJECTIVES OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND STAFF

1. Direct the general management of all state institutions in terms of institutional management, human services and corrections planning, program evaluation and implementation and direction of Board policy as it relates to the institutions.

2. Be responsible for monitoring the proper disbursement of all funds appropriated for their maintenance.

3. Aid the Board in appointing and prescribing the duties of all superintendents and wardens of all charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions.

4. Provide administrative support to the various institutions in the areas of personnel, purchasing, budgeting, data processing, capital construction and land usage needs.

5. Carry out long-term planning and assistance to the institutions in program development.

6. Aid all institutions in ensuring all revenue is being utilized from Federal, State and private sources.

7. To provide the best possible care and treatment rehabilitation to residents and inmates.

8. To coordinate institutional programs with other state agencies and other community resources.

9. To see that each institution is in excellent operating order.

GOALS OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND STAFF

1. To adopt rules and regulations.

2. To conduct on-going evaluation of institutional programs.

3. To conduct on-going evaluation of institutional operations.

4. To centralize planning functions for State institutions.

5. To ensure Board policies are complied with.

The preceding description is an analysis of what the actual function of the Board of Charities and Reform is with the goals and objectives associated with that function.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Instituted bi-monthly Warden/Superintendent's meetings.

2. Created work groups to resolve agency and inter-agency issues.

3. Passage of Medication Aides Program for all State institutions with significant assistance from Superintendent Pruett and Retirement Center Nursing Director, Pat Fritz.

4. Centralization of construction projects for BCR under Construction Administrator, Harry Wade, who was obtained from DAFC.

5. Initiated asbestos bidding and total removal should be completed by December 1, 1989 at all State institutions.

6. Implementation of Rules and Regulations for a BCR collections system.

7. Revision of Title 25 (Institutions of the State) policy and procedures.

8. Implementation of 3-Tier Planning Process for aged institutions.

9. Coordinated with Department of Education and Health and Social Services, a Youth Services Plan with the assistance of the Superintendents of the Girls' School, Boys' School, Youth Treatment Center and Honor Farm.

10. Notified University of Wyoming and all Community Colleges as to the purpose of the Montgomery Home for the Blind Trust Fund.

11. Instituted weekly FYI (for your information which is distributed to all institutions and elected officials.

12. Executive Secretary of BCR provided three management training sessions to approximately 90 BCR institutional management staff.

13. In FY 89, the BCR contracted with fourteen (14) counties and has paid $277,000 to house 96 inmates and thus, aided in eliminating overcrowding at the Penitentiary.

14. In FY 89, the BCR had community corrections center in Natrona County, effective October, 1985, Laramie County, effective December, 1986 and Campbell County, effective March, 1989. We averaged 32 inmates per center, per month, for a total FY 89 expenditure of $478,224.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF SUPERINTENDENT'S CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

Administrative Committee

1. Revision of current Administrative Review System for State institutions completed.

2. Areas of available national accreditation for State institutions identified.

3. A system of setting construction priorities at State institutions in process of development.

4. A survey of all available federal funds for State institutions identified.

5. A survey on institutional needs for more legal assistance identified and a budget request for this item coordinated with the Attorney General's Office. Initial result, two summer interns hired.

Client Services Committee

1. Survey completed and implemented on how institutions can share their staffs.

2. Youth institutions superintendents and BCR staff aided in the development of the Youth Services Plan.

3. Surveyed the need for networking an automatic recording system for all State institutions.

4. Study done on how State institutions could utilize inmate labor. In the future, some projects will be considered.

5. The need for a Prison Industry Manager was determined and has been placed in the Board of Charities and Reform 1991-1992 biennium budget request.

6. Determined the need for more coordination with federal office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency prevention.

Policy and Legislation Committee

1. Collections legislation for State institution formulated with the aid of this committee.

2. Adult correctional institutions were exempt from the Administrative Procedures Act at the suggestion of this committee.

3. Rules and Regulations of all BCR institutions will eventually be examined with the aid of legal interns.

4. Admission Rules and Regulations formulated with the aid of this committee for admission to the Veterans' Home and Pioneer Home.

5. The Committee pointed out a need for inter-institutional transfer rules and regulations for interstate compact transfers and State Hospital Bill of Rights; all which will be implemented in the future.

Personnel Committee

1. Surveyed educational needs for hard to recruit positions for State institutions and determined the most critical need was for nursing shortage. Recommended to BCR a funding request to provide for grant/loan scholarship program for nurses.

2. Researched need in institutional system for statutory payroll changes. Determined that there was a need to change statutes for part-time employees to adjust payroll date from 16 through 15 of the following months to assure accurate part-time payroll reporting, using actual hours worked. This prevented the critical problem of payroll adjustments at the end of each month. Proposal submitted and passed by the legislature.

3. Examined BCR policies relating to personnel matters and found no adjustments needed.

Public Relations and Training Committee

1. Aided in development of an AIDS policy to cover all State institutions.

2. Contributed to the development of employee incentive program for State institutions employees.

3. Contributed suggestions regarding an institutional policy on patient's and resident's rights.

4. Aided in the coordination of inter-institutional training topics.

5. Coordinated first aid and CPR training and policy development.

6. Coordinated policy for employee code of ethics.

7. Contributed to an institutional resource exchange program.

PROBLEM AREAS

Until the proposed reorganization of the Board of Charities and Reform is implemented, we will still place emphasize on the following goals:

1. The Board of Charities and Reform office is striving to computerize all the data collected from the institutions. When this data is computerized, it will be possible to provide long term planning information on the characteristics of the population, effects of treatment or programming and population movement. To date, the Board of Charities and Reform is working on the possibility of networking for all State institutions.

2. All of the institutions are faced with the problem of hiring qualified personnel to ensure high quality of services. The various institutions have been working to implement in-service training models for their staff. As a complimentary component of these models, the Executive Secretary and his staff have developed a plan to inform the institutions of the availability of statewide training programs so institutions may cross-train in a given specialty and secure training from other state agencies.

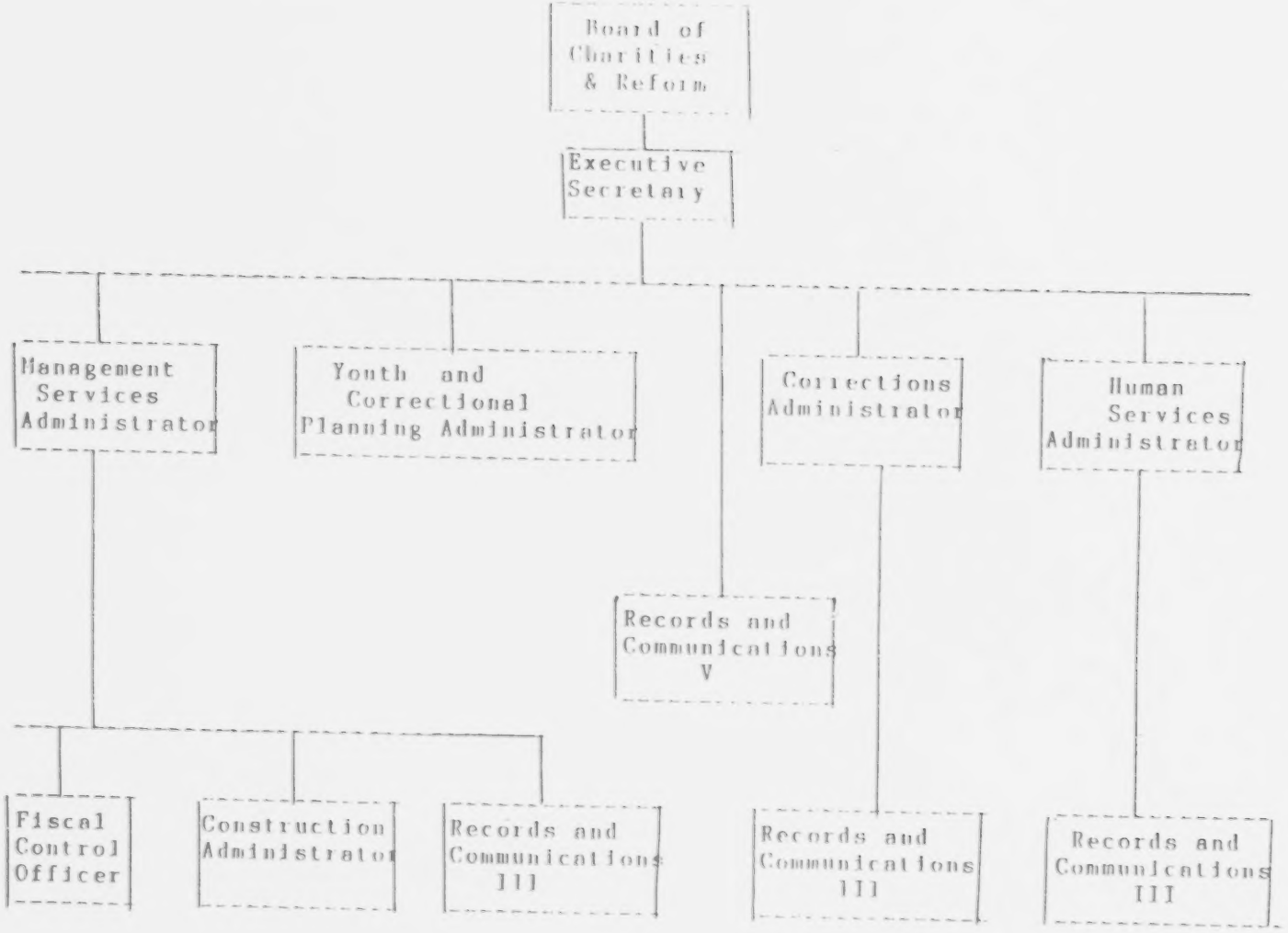
3. Over the next ten years, it will be necessary to evaluate the population composition of all institutions to determine if the increased cost of services and alternative uses of buildings and staff are cost beneficial in terms of operations. Such long term planning will require additional funds from the legislature for travel, for task forces to meet, and consultants to assist with planning problems.

4. The role of federal funds is being reviewed in relationship to how institutions, such as the Youth Treatment Center, Pioneer Home and Veterans' Home, can qualify for Medicaid reimbursement. To date, one unit of the State Hospital has qualified for Medicaid certification. The Retirement Center is certified for Medicaid reimbursement.

5. Medical costs continue to be examined at the institutions in order to provide the best medical care for the least amount of money. Presently, we are reviewing drug utilization, catastrophic insurance, and medical provider utilization. Such items as drugs are now bid at all of the institutions. It should be noted, we have in-place, a patient admitting review policy which will enable the institutions to lessen the cost of their residents by limiting long hospital stays, where appropriate.

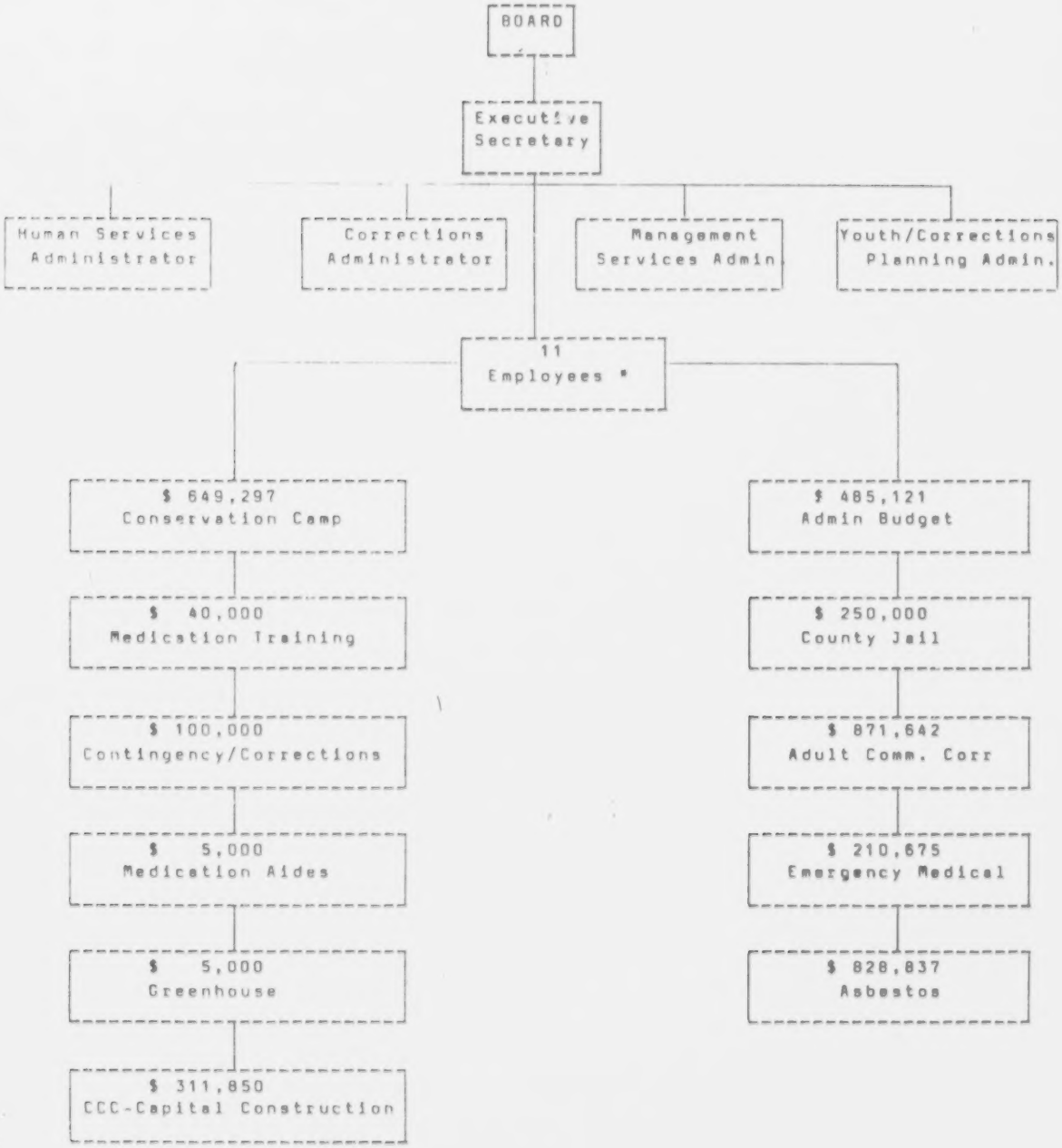
6. In the area of corrections, the Board of Charities and Reform is reviewing viable alternatives to institutional placement in order to reduce overcrowding at the Rawlins facility. This aspect has been discussed previously with an explanation of the County Jail Housing Program and the Adult Community Corrections Program as an alternative to incarceration at the penitentiary. In the 1986 Legislative Session, the Board of Charities and Reform was given the authority, under 25-2-102, to establish penitentiary camps for this purpose. In the future, our budget will focus on more alternatives to incarceration such as building more penitentiary camps, more community corrections centers and perhaps a halfway house.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM
Organizational Chart
FY 89



11 Full-time Positions

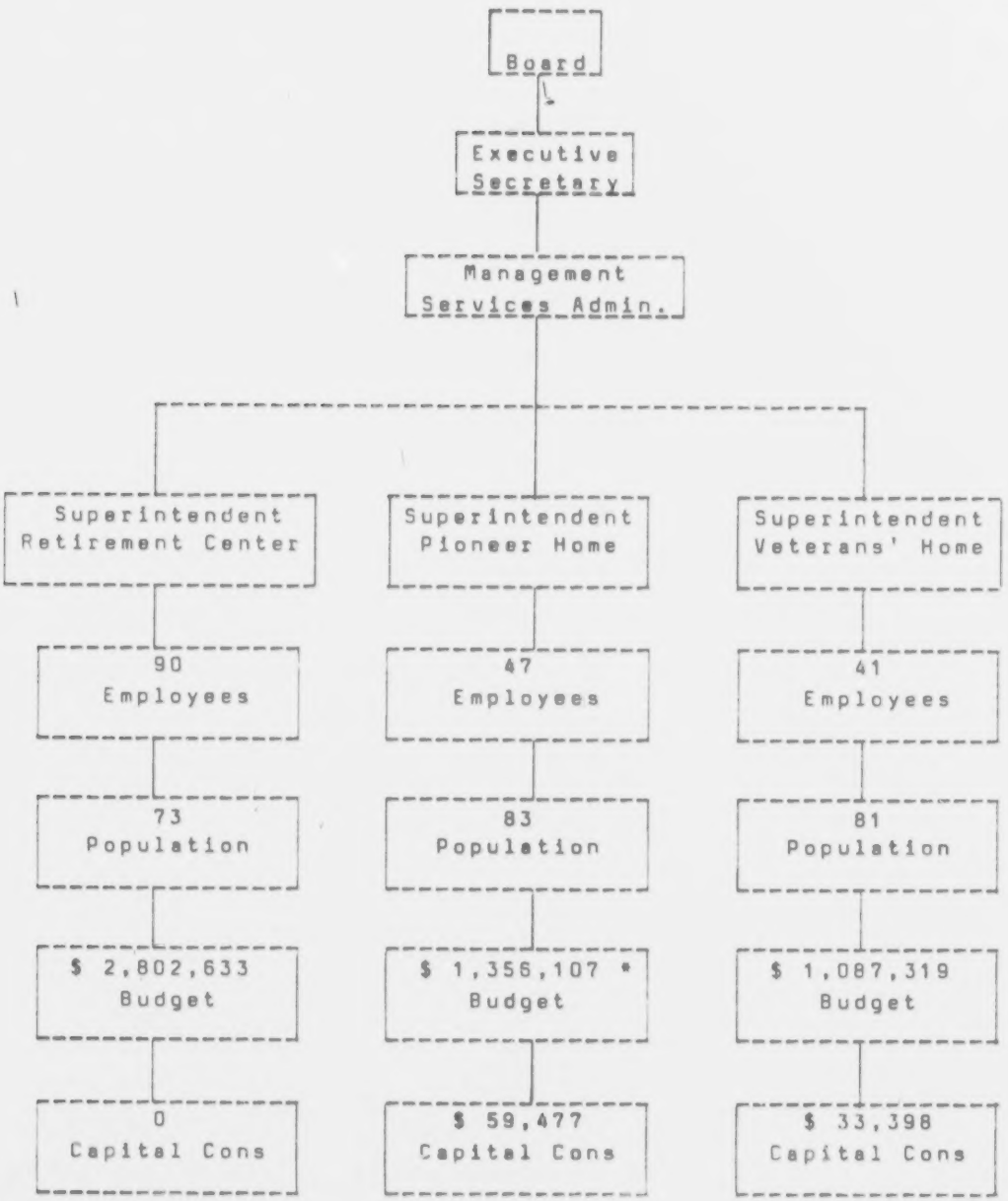
BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM
Administrative Office
Organizational Chart
FY 89



*5 Administrators, 1 Construction Representative, 1 Fiscal Control Officer, 4 Clerical.

All Budgets include FY 88 Carry Over Funds and Budget Revisions.

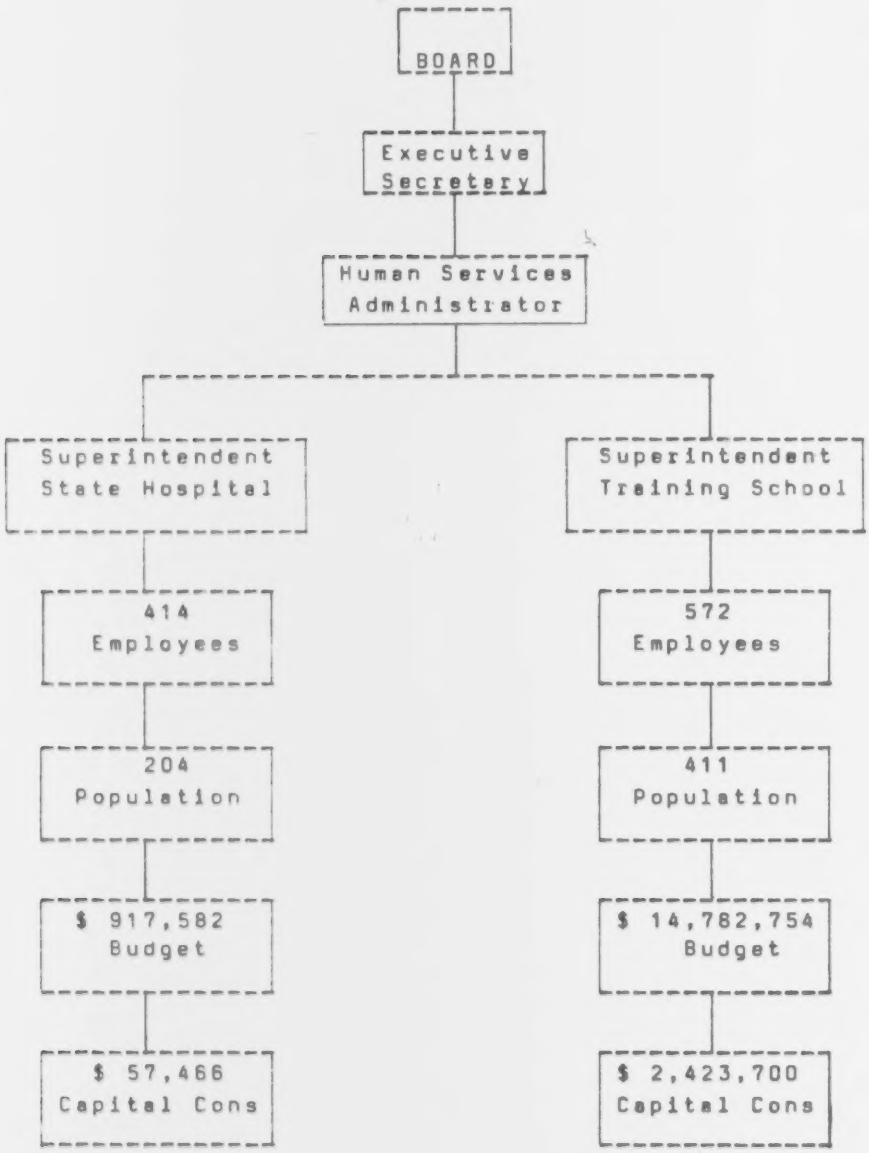
BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM
Institutions for the Aged
Organizational Chart
FY 89



*$35,600.04 from 060 (Montgomery Home) to 002 Supportive Services (Chaplain).

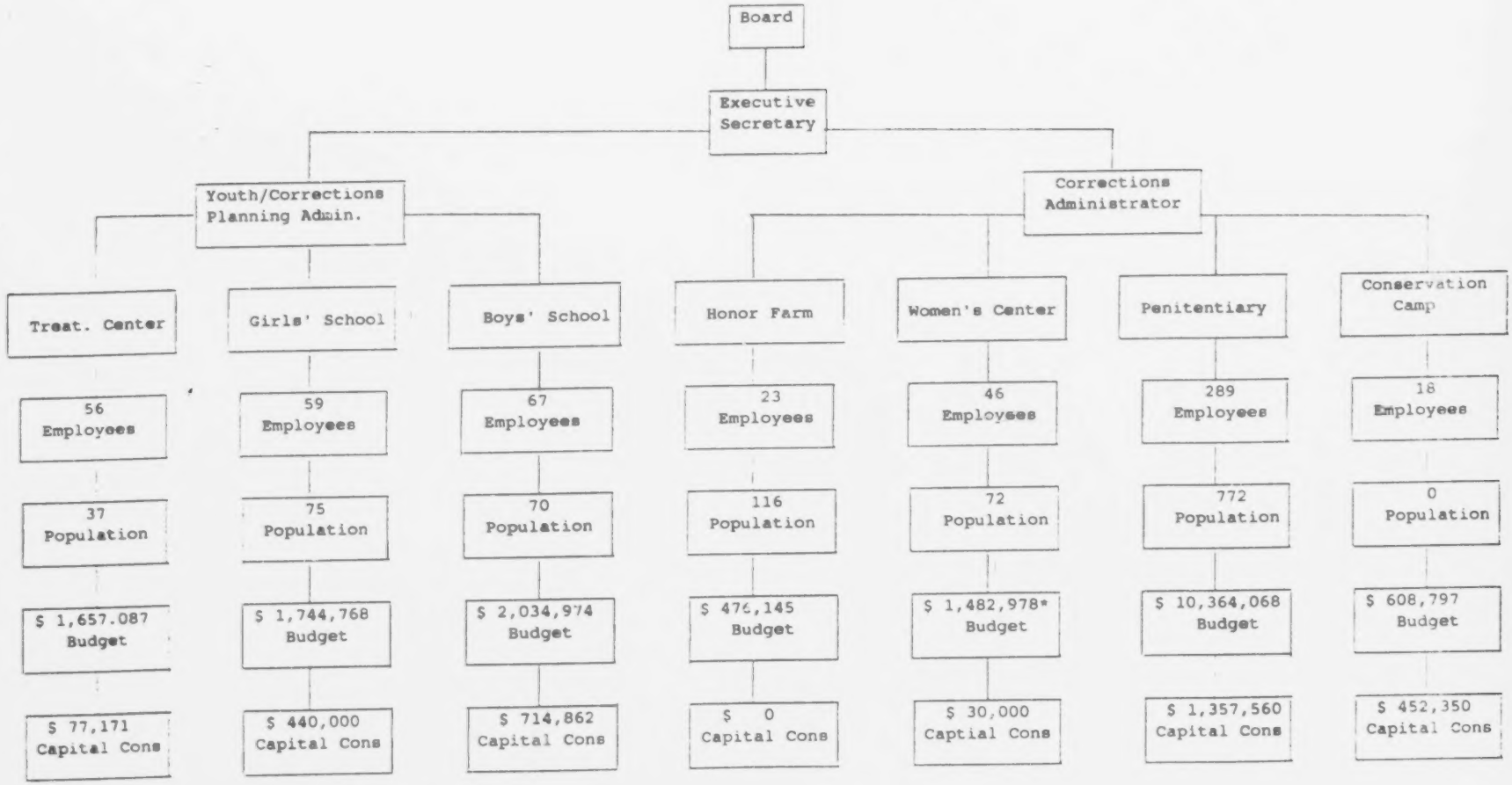
Budget does not include Federal Funds.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM
Human Services Institutions
Organizational Chart
FY 89



Budget does not include Federal Funds.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM
Correctional Institutions
Organizational Chart
FY 89



Budget does not include Federal Funds.
* Includes $78,595 Colorado Contractual Funds.
** $3,891 From Omnibus Land Income Fund.
***$682,560 From Omnibus Land Income Fund.

NEW CAPITAL OUTLAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

During fiscal year 1989, a number of new capital construction projects were initiated at the State institutions. These projects involve a great deal of planning between the State institutions, the Executive Secretary, and his staff. Examples of the new construction projects granted for the upcoming fiscal year by the 1989 Legislative Session are as follows:

Institution	Project	Approved
Youth Treatment Center	Architectural Study	$ 17,000
	Asphalt Surfaces	12,000
	Total	$ 29,000
Boys' School	Furnishings & Equip. Dorm #2	$ 89,000
	New Construction Dorm #3	1,161,000
	Total	$1,250,000
Pioneer Home	Elec. Code upgrade	$ 82,178
	Health Code Correct.	84,700
	Laundry Remodeling	12,490
	Air Conditioning	70,400
	Total	$ 249,768
Training School	ICF/MR Life & Safety Code Improvements	$ 268,650
	Total	$ 268,650
Penitentiary	Minimum Security - Security fencing	$ 75,000
	Total	$ 75,000
	GRAND TOTAL	$1,872,418

Appropriated from the GNMA Account II in the Trust and Agency Fund.

TOTAL: Trust and Agency Fund: $1,872,418

STATE PENITENTIARY
RAWLINS, WYOMING

DUANE SHILLINGER
WARDEN

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I. INTRODUCTION - AGENCY OVERVIEW

Wyoming State Constitution, Article 7, Section 18, and related Statutes establish the Wyoming State Penitentiary and define its functions. Article 7, Section 18, states that:

> "Such charitable, reformatory and penal institutions as the claims of humanity and the public good may require, shall be established and supported by the State in such a manner as the Legislature may prescribe. They shall be under the general supervision of the State Board of Charities and Reform, whose duties and powers shall be prescribed by law."

Prior to Wyoming statehood, convicted territorial felons were incarcerated in the Territorial Prison at Laramie, Wyoming. The Territorial Legislature, in 1888, appropriated $120,000.00 for the construction of a State Penitentiary. An additional $70,000.00 was later appropriated in order to complete construction of this facility.

The Territorial Prison, constructed following Congressional action on January 23, 1873, was replaced by a State Penitentiary in December, 1890. The original State Penitentiary, located within the city limits of Rawlins, (Carbon County), Wyoming and located on approximately 65.31 acres of land, was used to confine adult male offenders until September 10, 1981, when the inmate population was moved to a new State Penitentiary located to the south of Rawlins.

Construction of the presently occupied Penitentiary began in June, 1978 -- after $500,000.00 planning funds were appropriated in January, 1976, and after 25 million dollars were appropriated during the 1977 Legislative sessions. As discussions began regarding the eventual location of a new penitentiary, thought was given to locating the penitentiary in or near a community college; however, State Constitution revisions would have been necessary to locate the Penitentiary in any county other than Carbon County. Eventually, three (3) possible locations were selected; and of the three (3), a construction site--described as Section 28, Township 21 North, Range 87 West of the Sixth Principal Meridian in Carbon County--was purchased from the Union Pacific Railroad and the Bureau of Land Management at a cost of $159,940.00. The amount paid to the Union Pacific Railroad was $158,340.00 while the Bureau of Land Management received $1,600.00. A total of 980 acres was purchased for the new Penitentiary.

Actual construction of the new Wyoming State Penitentiary began began in June 1978, and during the construction period, additional funding was appropriated in January 1978, in the amount of $2,700,000.00, in January 1979, in the amount of

$3,502,500.00, to complete construction and provide furnishings for the facility. In April, 1981, the State of Wyoming accepted the new facility.

In early 1981, the City of Rawlins, Wyoming, annexed the new Penitentiary and on May 29, 1981, the Department of Fire Prevention and Electrical Safety issued a conditional use permit which enabled the Penitentiary administration to transfer inmates to the new facility. On June 1, 1981, the first inmate was transferred to the 48 cell maximum security unit. By July 7, 1981, 133 inmates had been transferred, and by September 10, 1981, the remaining 313 inmates were transferred. The first unit to be occupied was the maximum security facility which was used to house protective custody inmates, disciplinary segregation inmates, and 96 inmates of varying classification who were placed in work assignments necessary for completing work prior to the total occupancy of the new prison.

In the years 1982-1985, various additional changes were made in the Penitentiary configuration: July, 1982, three temporary trailers were purchased and used to house six trustees; February, 1983, a temporary 24-man modular was purchased and installed within the minimum unit facility; March, 1983, a second 24-man modular was installed in the minimum unit, making the total trusty population 104 - 56 men in the dormitory, 48 in the modular units; June, 1983, a third modular unit, designed to provide visiting and recreational opportunities for trustees living in the 24-man modular housing units, was added--and immediately used for emergency housing of "overflow" inmates in the minimum unit; October, 1983, the permanent west tower was completed and placed into operation; January, 1984, 24 cells in the medium unit were modified to become double cells; July, 1984, the Penitentiary-constructed south tower became operational, providing a permanent second point of site observation for security personnel; and in February, 1985, a 20-man modular unit was added to the medium unit. During Fiscal Year 1988 a permanent east tower was erected and occupied.

1986 saw the additions of more new housing units than any year since the Penitentiary's opening in 1981, as the permanent additions approved by the 1984 State Legislature were completed. In February, the 20-man work release unit, as well as the two-unit family visiting center, was opened. Two 24-man units in the maximum security unit, one 24-man unit in the medium security unit, and the 6-man death cell (D Block) units were completed in March, 1986 and the final 24-man unit in the medium unit was occupied in April, 1986. With these new additions, the penitentiary's housing capacity became:

Maximum Unit	A Block	120
	B Block	96

	C Block	72	
	D Block	6	(attached to C Block)
		294	
Medium Unit	A Block	120	
	B Block	120	
	Modular	20	
		260	1]
Minimum Unit	Dormitory	56	
	Modular I	24	
	Modular II	24	
		104	2]
Reception/Assessment			
	East Wing	16	
	West Wing	16	
		32	3]
Work Release Building		20	
	TOTAL CAPACITY	710	4]

1] Does not include 24 cells doubled up for emergency housing capability.

2] Does not include 10 man emergency bunking capability of modular 3.

3] Does not include 10 cells in the Penitentiary infirmary.

4] Family visiting center not included in this total.

During Fiscal Year 1989, inmate population growth continued to be the single prevalent factor in Penitentiary planning and programming, affecting every facet of the agency's operation. Housed population (that is, those inmates actually living within the Penitentiary "walls") was at 722, June 30, 1989, or 102 percent of housed capacity. Throughout Fiscal Year 1989, the inmate population varied with the numbers transferred to the Honor Farm, to Community Correctional Centers, to other states, and most significantly, to early parole as approved by the Parole Board and the Governor. It must be noted, however, that for the Fiscal Year 1989, the Penitentiary averaged 31.7 new inmates received, 30 inmates discharged each month, a difference of 1.7 inmates. This also shows a continuing capacity problem that is of major concern for the administration of the

Penitentiary. The conclusion of Fiscal Year 1989 reflected a total of 722 inmates of the in-house population of the Penitentiary. There were 379 inmates received during the period and there were 360 inmates released during the same period. This will show a slight reduction of 14 inmates from the previous fiscal year. This reduction is based primarily upon the 210 additional inmates that are distributed between the Wyoming State Honor Farm, Community Correctional Centers, and various state transfers. The total jurisdictional population of the Penitentiary, as of June 30, 1989 was 932 inmates.

A summary of Penitentiary operations by program for the past year is contained throughout this report.

A. STATEMENT OF PENITENTIARY PHILOSOPHY

The philosophy statement remains as an appropriate summary of thought which directs the Wyoming State Penitentiary employee contact with the inmate population.

"Traditionally, penitentiaries have been awarded the task of separating criminal offenders from society; however, society has not often reflected upon the fact that the majority of offenders would soon return to the communities from which they were sentenced. Further contributing to this dilemma, is the fact that the prison system has been traditionally, and perhaps unintentionally, successful in teaching inmates merely how to live in prison as opposed to providing skills needed for a successful nonprison life. The net result of this conflict can be measured in terms of a high recidivism rate and an equally high financial burden upon the taxpayer whose money is necessary for prison operation.

Considering the fact that the Wyoming State Penitentiary according to State Statutes and court sentencing orders, must provide the function of security (i.e. isolate the more dangerous criminal from society, ensure that the offender serves his imposed sentence, and provide him protection while he is incarcerated) integration into the community is not an easy task to achieve. Nevertheless, the Wyoming State Penitentiary does align itself with the philosophy that behavior can change provided learning situations are available to offer alternatives to criminal behavior. The Wyoming State Penitentiary recognized the fact that most incarcerated offenders have long histories of failure-oriented behavior, and opportunities made available within the prison are designed to provide the offender with a sense of responsibility to himself and his community.

The Wyoming State Penitentiary further recognizes the fact that the traditional prison system, with its often debilitating inmate environment and social system, does not provide the individual offender with necessary safety precautions or protection and rehabilitative incentive. Subsequently, it is the Wyoming State Penitentiary's purpose to maintain, as much as possible, an environment free of criminal behavior in order that the offender may be required to exert only minimal effort for self-protection while using maximum effort for self-betterment."

B. PENITENTIARY DESIGN

Pertaining to the design of the Penitentiary, four basic units have been structured to provide for specific correctional objectives. A summary of these four units and the perimeter security system are as follows:

1. Physical Plant

a. Administration and Diagnostic Service Center

i. Administration Facilities:

- Business Office
- Personnel Office
- Central Records Office
- Training Office
- Reception Desk
- Warden's Office
- Central Service Deputy Warden's Office
- Telephone Relay Room
- Central Mail Room
- Clerical Employees' Office
- Central Facility Switchboard
- Central Services Counseling Offices (2)

ii. Diagnostic Service Center

- Central Control Station

- Fingerprinting and Identification Room
- Receiving Cell Unit (1 cell)
- Diagnostic Center Receiving Cells (32 cells)
- Holding Cells
- Infirmary (including 6 1-man cells, 6-man ward)
- Diagnostic Counselors' Offices (2)
- Psychometrist Office

During the Fiscal Year 1989 plans began to redesign the former Reception and Assessment Center into a functional Diagnostic Service Center, totally prepared to meet the needs of state-wide correctional services for the male offender, ie: intake summary, professional evaluation, psychological testing and assessment, program referral and behavioral adjustment, facilitating treatment processes and follow through.

b. Central Services Unit

i. Minimum Security Housing Unit (56 rooms)

ii. 2 Minimum Security Modular Housing Units (24 rooms per unit)

iii. Minimum Security Modular Recreation/ Emergency Housing Modular (10-man capacity)

iv. Central Kitchen--Butcher Shop, Bakery, Dining Room

v. Maintenance Department

vi. Motor Pool

vii. Refrigeration and Cold Storage Area

viii. Dry Food Commodity Storage

ix. Central Warehouse

x. Heating Plant

xi. Laundry Facility

xii. Entrance Point Security Station

xiii. 20-man work release unit

xiv. 3 Mobile Home Units comprising the Family Visiting Center

c. Medium Security Unit

i. Administrative Facilities:

- Deputy Warden's Office
- Associate Warden's Office
- Security Supervisor's Office
- Reception Desk

ii. Central Control Center

iii. Shift Commander's Office

iv. Visiting Room

v. Counseling Center

vi. Housing Units

- Cell Block A - 120 Cell Unit (including 2 12-man double-housing wings for emergency housing
- Cell Block B - 120 Cell Unit
- Two Holding Cells
- 20-man Modular Unit
- 28-man Modular Unit

vii. Auxiliary Kitchen and Support Services

viii. Canteen

ix. Gymnasium

x. Vocational Program Areas

xi. Academic Education Areas

xii. Library

xiii. Recreation Yard

d. Maximum Security Unit

i. Administrative Facilities:

- Deputy Warden's Office
- Associate Warden's Office
- Security Supervisor's Office
- Reception Desk

ii. Central Control Center

iii. Shift Commander's Office

iv. Visiting Rooms

v. Counseling Center

vi. Housing Units:

- 72 Cell Maximum Security Unit (C Block)
- 6 Cell "D Block" attached to C Block
- Cell Block A - 120 Cell Unit
- Cell Block B - 96 Cell Unit
- Two Holding Cells

vii. Auxiliary Kitchen and Support Services

viii. Canteen

ix. Gymnasium

x. Outside cage/exercise area for C Block/ D Block inmates

xi. Academic Education Areas

xii. Library (including "branch" law library)

xiii. License Plate Manufacturing Area/Sign Shop

xiv. Mattress Manufacturing Area

xv. Garment Manufacturing Area

xvi. Recreation Yard

e. Perimeter Security

A main entrance gate controls the flow of traffic in and out of the prison compound. The main entrance gate is also the main storage area for the Penitentiary's armory.

A computer system monitors fire alarms, smoke alarms, and door intrusions.

Two, twelve (12) foot perimeter fences, spaced twenty-five (25) feet apart, surround the medium and maximum security units. Anchored razor-wire is laid between the 12-foot fences on the outer perimeters of the maximum and medium unit.

Two 64-foot observation towers on the west and east side of the facility, respectively with 360° observation capability.

A permanent all weather observation tower on a 50 foot hill directly south of the facility, offers excellent site visibility.

C. PENITENTIARY OBJECTIVES

Inasmuch as the majority of the inmate population will be released from prison within 3 to 5 years following sentencing, the prison must maintain programs and activities that may have some influence in reducing the offenders' use of criminal or asocial behavior. Further, considering the idea that the offender is placed in the Penitentiary as punishment rather than for punishment, the Penitentiary is obligated to provide program opportunities for inmates. Then, considering the fact that the majority of offenders are only temporarily removed from the community and will thus return to the community, the Penitentiary is aligned with the thought that the offender must not be released from prison as a dangerous person.

For those inmates who do require long-term incarceration, the Penitentiary must provide the type of secure detention that will minimize the possibility of escape of the more dangerous felon.

Finally, all offenders and employees must be ensured of a safe environment in which to live and work.

In order that the Penitentiary may properly serve the correctional needs of the State of Wyoming, the following objectives have been emphasized:

1. Proper care, maintenance, and use of prison facilities, supplies, and appropriated funds;

2. Practical and efficient use of employees who occupy allocated positions;

3. Humane treatment of inmates while also providing inmates with constructive activities throughout their incarceration;

4. Classification of inmates in such a manner so as to provide inmate with security levels to meet individual needs;

5. Create opportunities whereby the inmate may become financially responsible for his maintenance and upkeep as soon as possible after his incarceration;

6. Provide additional technical training for inmates, especially in the areas of computer operation, computer repair, and television programming;

7. Provide additional counseling and group therapy sessions specifically in drug/alcohol abuse, sexually assaultive behavior, in addition to programs to address anti-social, or sociopathic behavior.

8. Conscientiously apply classification processes in order to reduce any inmate threat to the community, especially as related to minimum security programs;

9. Apply modern correctional techniques regarding integration of the offender into the community in accordance with provision of court orders, work release eligibility, and parole eligibility;

10. Use of community and State resources as a means to increase operating efficiency;

11. Emphasize security processes in order to maintain a safe and secure institution;

12. Increase employee efficiency levels through training and work experience;

13. Research a variety of classification alternatives in order to provide functional housing and program assignments for inmates; and,

14. Research, collect, and analyze operating data regarding the new facility with particular emphasis being placed on achieving the most economical operation

possible. Further, such information will be used to achieve optimum and effective use of the new facilities during all types of operating conditions.

The Penitentiary continues to emphasize the objectives related to minimizing criminal activity within the prison. Specifically, man hours have been used for the purpose of eliminating drug traffic and drug use within the institution. Further, ongoing efforts continue to eliminate inmate profiteering, gang activity, predatory behavior, and general inmate disruption.

While prison disturbances had become a factor of concern throughout the country, the Wyoming State Penitentiary has developed a series of objectives designed to serve specifically as a means to prevent a riot or serious operational disruption. Note: This process was employed during the prior "hostage taking" situation, and was effective in that there were no major physical injuries resultant from the situation.

Operational strategy was emphasized as follows:

1. Increased staff-inmate communications;

2. Thorough documentation and analysis of current inmate disruption and violence;

3. Additional innovative programs designed to reduce monotony and increase morale;

4. Additional measures to minimize inmate chemical use;

5. Additional measures to reduce availability of weapons for inmate use;

6. Additional measures to reduce overcrowding;

7. Recommendations, as necessary, made to the Board of Charities and Reform and the Attorney General;

8. Transfer of disruptive inmates to the Federal Prison System;

9. Additional security for protective custody inmates;

10. Detailed reports regarding overcrowding and inmate disruption prepared for the Attorney General and the Board of Charities and Reform;

11. Alert city, county, and state law enforcement agencies and provide these agencies with written emergency procedures;

Throughout the coming year, emphasis will continue to be placed in the following areas:

1. Continued efforts to reduce unnecessary spending and to live within the Governor's mandated spending limitations and to maximize use of allocated funds;

2. To evaluate and consolidate existing positions to reduce staffing levels within the bounds of maintaining efficiency in operation;

3. Continued landscaping projects;

4. Continued documentation of equipment failure and building damage;

5. Maintain strict preventative maintenance programs for all mechanical systems;

6. Increase frequency of emergency training drills for employees and inmates;

7. Increase overall training opportunities for employees;

8. Initiate and computerize a coordinated inmate demographic information system;

9. Continue to utilize a statistical computerized informational system for internal and external offender statistics, and for a new matrix designed classification process.

II. OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

The 1985 capital outlay appropriation temporarily eased the overcrowded conditions by providing an additional 122 newly constructed cells. The institution currently remains beyond capacity limits as evidenced by the utilization of emergency housing provisions, double cell occupancy, and the use of modular housing. The capacity of the Penitentiary has increased from 526 (in June, 1981, when the facility was occupied) to a present capacity of 710. This represents a capacity change of 184. This also shows the need to consider further expansion of facilities for the convicted adult male.

In Fiscal Year 1988, construction began on a new forestry/boot camp (combination center). The forestry camp would draw from the Penitentiary (utilizing trusty type offenders); while the boot camp function would be youthful offenders primarily designated by the courts for entry into the program.

There were three (3) community correction alternative programs that functioned during the report period: Cheyenne Community Corrections, Casper Community Corrections, and Gillette Community Corrections. There were 105 offenders assigned to these centers by the Penitentiary during Fiscal Year 1989. These centers provide a valuable prerelease opportunity for those nonviolent offenders who are within six (6) months remaining until their release from the institution. There are, of course, a number of failures from the community correction program. Inmates referred to a community assignment are nonviolent inmates but inmates who have records of failure. Many of the nonviolent offenders are also among those who have a pronounced history of chemical abuses, and because of the amount of freedom and temptations within the new environment, tend to return the use of chemicals.

Some employee morale issues have been evident throughout the report period as employees have well been confronted with no pay increases, yet living expenses in the Rawlins area increase systematically. All departments, despite heavy and stressful work load, remain highly productive and efficient.

Notable facility improvements throughout the report period include the following:

1. Additional landscaping and planting of vegetation;

2. Continuation of drainage corrections at various locations;

3. Increasing perimeter fencing and security lighting;

4. Increased training for employees;

5. Increased program facilitation for treatment of offenders, such as sexual offenders, chemical abuse, individual and therapy sessions for anger control, life style assessment, and antisocial behavior;

6. Improvements made in the conversion from a reception and assessment center into a diagnostic services center. Note: This new function is designed to process each new offender through a series of evolutions, testing processes with professional diagnosis toward recommendations for proper housing, addressing immediate corrective needs, and long range program activities. This function will also formulate the evaluations and program recommendations for all male offenders throughout the State of Wyoming correctional system.

Inmate morale and cooperation have remained excellent during the report period. There were, of course, minimal reports of violence during the period, yet there continued to be a variety

of institutional rule violations ranging from possession of contraband to some mode of physical confrontation. Even with the continued overcrowded conditions, the institution continues to function with less than ten (10) percent of the population in a segregated status. The overcrowded condition has resulted in limited meaningful assignments for the number of offenders, but every effort continues to ensure that educational, vocational, and recreational programs remain available for the majority of the offender.

Objectives for the 1990 fiscal period include:

1. Increased training for employees;

2. Increase the number of correctional industries within the penitentiary that will benefit inmate, employee, and the State of Wyoming;

3. Continue to correct building settlement problems;

4. Continue community corrections placement;

5. Continue to assist in the development of additional correctional alternatives to incarceration;

6. Continue in the improvement of institutional programs for offenders;

7. Increase the computerization process in the diagnostic services center;

8. Expand the initial classification processes (with diagnostic evaluations and recommendations) for all community correctional alternative programs (ie: Honor Farm, C.A.C. program, S.T.O.P. program, Forestry Camp, and the proposed new adult correction institution);

9. To fully analyze operations so as to determine in what manner employee positions can be effectively utilized, so as to maintain the levels of production efficiency necessary to effect safety, security, and order;

10. To continue the grounds upkeep at the Old Penitentiary, as has been the case each preceeding year.

III. PERSONNEL SUMMARIES AND STATISTICS

The following are summaries of departmental activities during Fiscal Year 1989.

A. Personnel Department Major Responsibilities

1. Provide applicant recruitment and selection in accordance with Department of Administration and Fiscal Control and Board of Charities and Reform regulations;

2. Provide services which may result in employee retention;

3. Provide services as required in processing personnel actions, payroll, insurance forms, and Workers' Compensation, in addition to performance appraisal processes for employees;

4. Review position classification and compensation levels;

5. Interpret and implement State Personnel rules;

6. Organize and implement Penitentiary personnel policies and procedures;

7. Coordinate payroll data with the State Auditor's office and the Department of Administration and Fiscal Control;

8. Process position additions, deletions, and reallocations;

9. Maintain personnel files on current and former employees;

10. Maintain a current "State Vacancies" file;

11. Provide informative counseling for all employees on State benefits.

B. Position Status During Fiscal Year 1989

This past fiscal year the prison again experienced a significantly high attrition rate. Fiscal Year 1989 had 77 personnel separate from State service. This represents 29 percent of the 264 authorized positions. This further represents a 9 percent increase of the 20 percent turnover (55 positions) in Fiscal Year 1988. The continued high rate of employee turnover remains a significant waste of time and resources expended in training staff personnel. To better illustrate the high turnover rate and some of the reasons given, the following statistics are provided.

1. Monthly Breakdown of Separations

Month	FY 1988	FY 1989	Difference
July	4	3	-1
August	6	12	+6
September	7	5	-2
October	2	4	+2
November	3	4	+1
December	5	4	-1
January	4	8	+4
February	5	3	-2
March	2	9	+7
April	3	9	+6
May	9	4	-5
June	5	12	+7
TOTAL	55	77	+22

2. Reasons Given for Separation:

	Security	Non-Security	Total
Other employment	28	8	36
Dissatisfied with work environment, agency, or pay	5	3	8
Family reasons	4	1	5
Health reasons	1	1	2
Other Personal reasons	12	1	13

Other reasons	6	2	8
Retirement	3	1	4
Deceased	0	1	1
TOTAL	59	18	77

The figures for employee separation would clearly indicate continued dissatisfaction with the area, work environment, the pay, and the bleak prospects for future improvement for State employees. Security was once again hardest hit by the employee turnover.

C. Work Force Composition

The following represents the composition of the penitentiary work force. The table indicates the number and precentage of the number of employees by sex and ethnic group as defined by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Because new positions were added in May, 1989, the figures utilized are based upon 282 positions with 5 positions vacant.

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Amer.Ind.	Total By Sex
MALE	178 63%	1 0	38 13%	3 5%	0 0	220 78%
FEMALE	54 19%	0 0	8 3%	0 0	0 0	62 22%
TOTAL RACE	232 82%	1 5%	46 16%	3 1.5%	0 0	

D. Position Allocation

The number of positions allocated to the Penitentiary as of June 30, 1989, total 287 full time positions. The new positions allocated during the Fiscal Year included 18 security positions, 3 rehabilitation positions, and 3 positions in health services. A breakdown of the agency's positions are as follows:

Administration	7
Central Services	52
Health Services	10
Rehabilitation Service	23
Security:	195

- Captain - 1
- Lieutenants - 9
- Sergeants - 11
- CDW I - 145
- CDW II - 29

TOTAL	287

With an inmate population of 932 as of June 30, 1989, the ratio of inmates to the 287 authorized positions is 3.24 inmates to 1 employee. This ratio becomes more meaningful when calculated in respect to the various subdepartments. A breakdown of the inmate-to-employee ratio is as follows:

Administration	133.14 to 1
Central Services	17.92 to 1
Health Services	93.20 to 1
Rehabilitation Services	40.52 to 1
Security	4.77 to 1

NOTE: Security shifts average 22 employees, when considering control center, security tower, and perimeter patrol assignments, an average of 4 to 5 employees are available for cell block and program area supervision. The ratio of employee to inmate for those who "patrol" and supervise inmate living and program areas remain in excess of 50 to 1.

Naturally, as the inmate population continues to increase, so will the ratio figures increase accordingly.

E. Overtime

With the attrition, recruiting difficulty, and the high ratio the prison witnessed an increase in the amount of overtime utilized. Fiscal Year 1988 showed an overtime amount of 8,256.50 hours. Fiscal Year 1989 has an overtime amount of 11,851 hours or an increase of 3,681.50 hours. The security force used 78 percent of all overtime hours, an increase of 8 percent from Fiscal Year 1988. The major reasons for overtime in the security force are: transportation, training of new officers (turnover), hospital duty coverage for convalesing offenders, for offender's fire fighting crews (supervision), and the officer's vacation coverage.

NOTE: Considering the 3 additional positions in the medical department and the 18 additional positions in the security division, it is anticipated that a reduction in the overtime will occur in Fiscal Year 1990.

The following chart represents the overtime breakdown on a monthly basis:

Month	FY 1988	FY 1989	Difference
July	510.00	1027.75	+517.75
August	580.50	1146.50	+566.00
September	869.75	1222.50	+352.75
October	1244.75	1081.00	-163.75
November	558.00	669.75	+111.75
December	579.00	913.50	+334.50
January	625.50	1050.25	+424.75
February	687.50	984.25	+296.75
March	894.50	732.50	-162.00
April	468.00	1196.50	+728.00
May	414.50	1231.75	+817.25
June	824.00	594.75	-229.25
TOTAL HOURS	8256.50	11851.00	+3594.50

F. Position Change Fiscal Year 1989

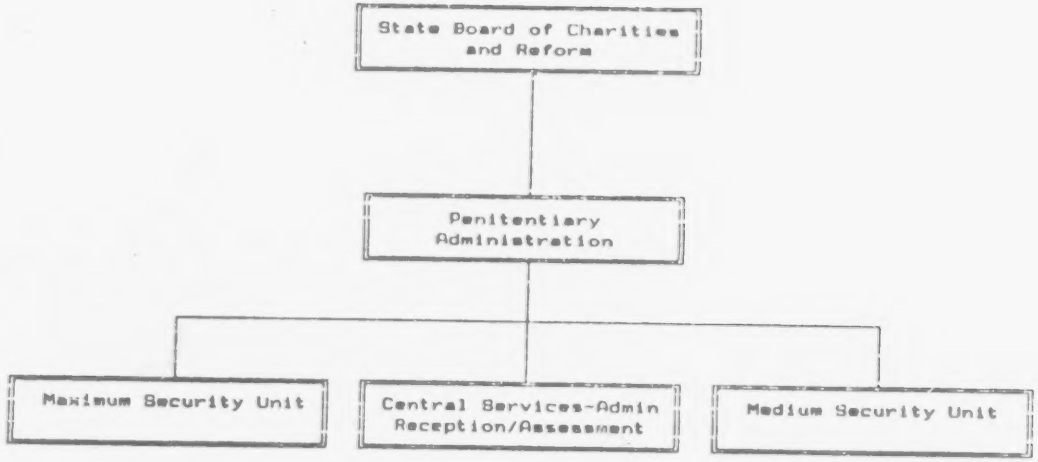
Plans for Fiscal Year 1990 are to increase the training seminars so as to better educate the employees and help them to understand their State benefits. Seminars are also planned for shift commanders and personnel in management positions to provide them with record keeping training in regard to payroll, Worker's Compensation, performance appraisal, and progressive disciplinary processes.

It is felt that well-informed employees are more satisfied with their jobs and they stay! From this the prison hopes to see an even greater reduction in the attrition rate and further reduction in overtime hours.

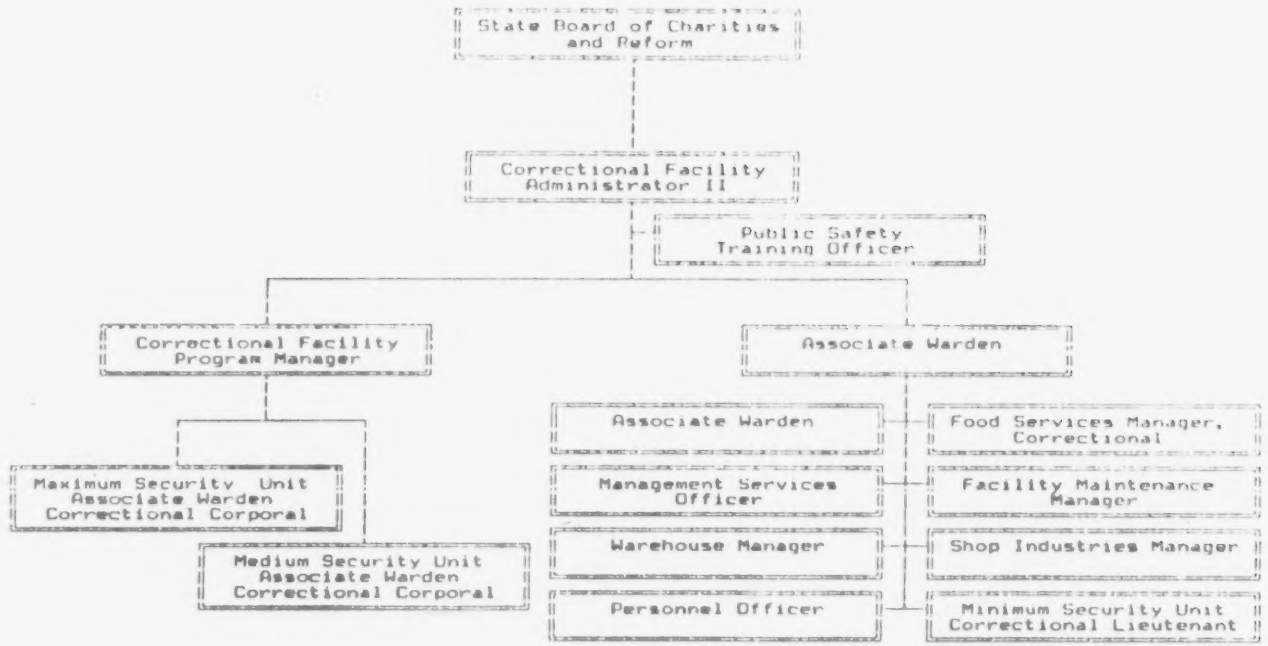
G. Organizational Charts

The attached organizational charts reflect the organizational status of the Penitentiary:

PENITENTIARY ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
JULY 1989

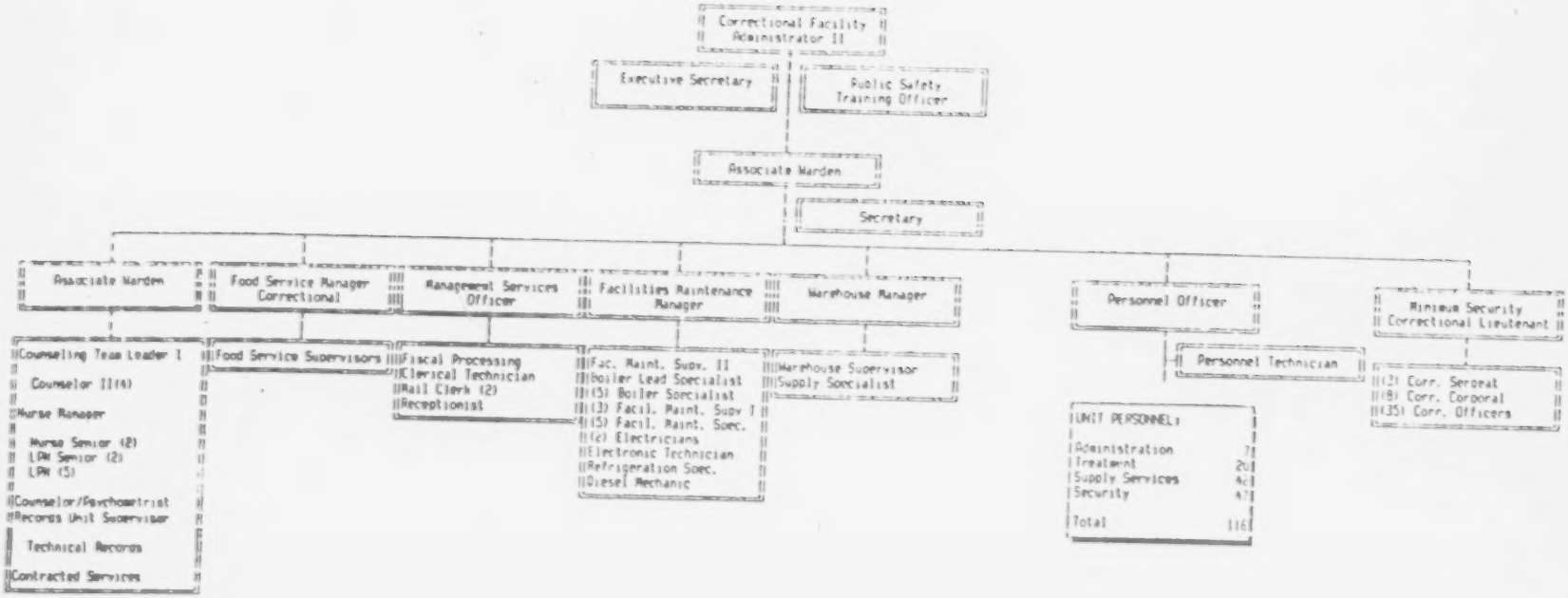


PENITENTIARY ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
JULY 1989

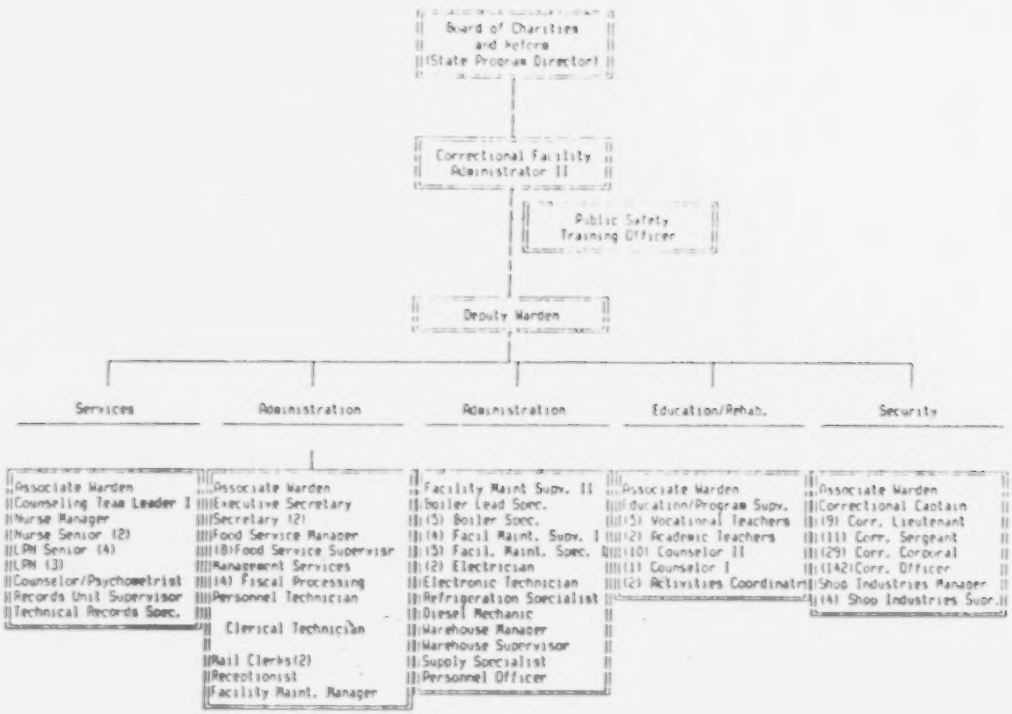


PENITENTIARY ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
FOR INSTITUTIONAL/CENTRAL SERVICES
JULY 1989

CONTRACTED SERVICES: Physician
Dentist
Psychiatrist
Chaplain



Penitentiary Organizational Chart
Positions by Service Area
July 1989

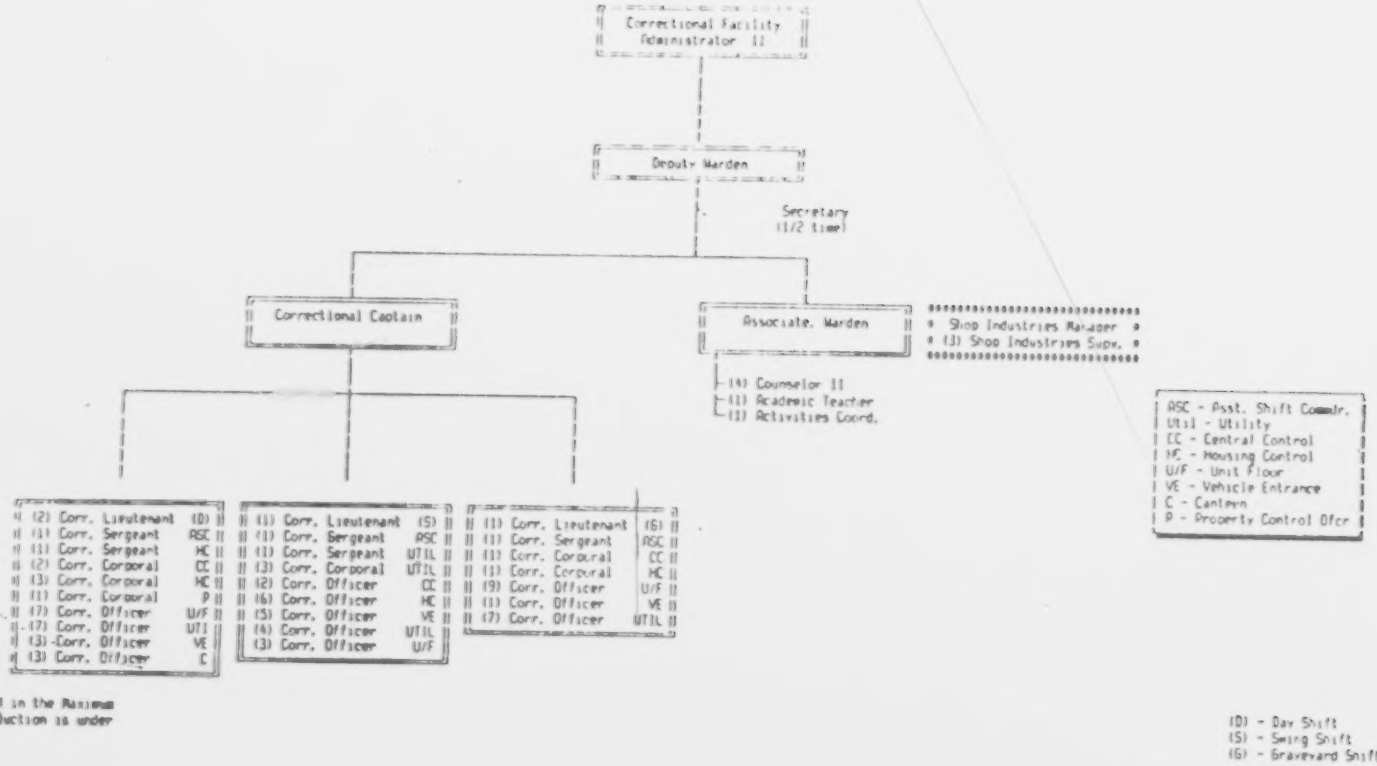


AUTHORIZED POSITIONS
289 Full Time

WYOMING STATE PENITENTIARY
MAXIMUM SECURITY UNIT
July 1989

Unit Personnel:

Admin.	4
Security	77
Treat/Supply	9
Total	90



• Physically located in the Maximum Security area. Production is under Central Services.

(D) - Day Shift
(S) - Swing Shift
(G) - Graveyard Shift

Unit Personnel: Administration 1
Security 69
Treatment 11
TOTAL 81

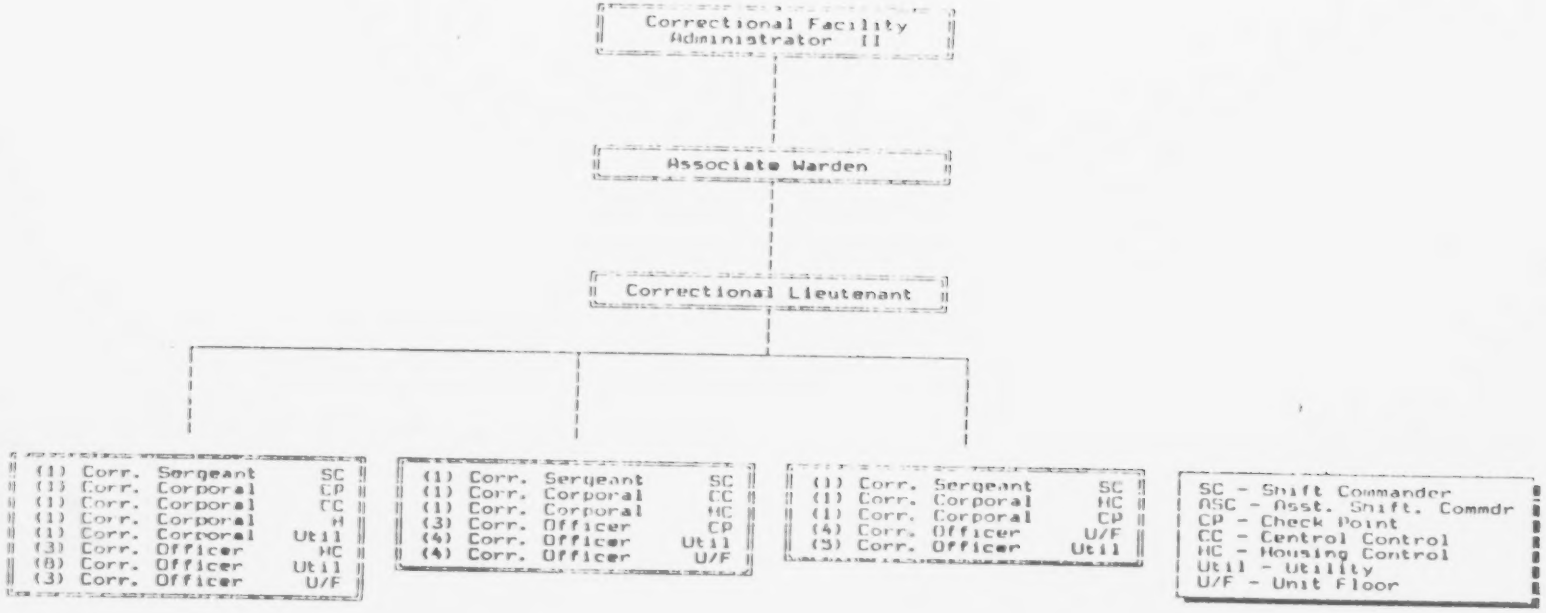
SC - Shift Commander
ASC - Asst. Shift. Commdr.
Util - Utility
CC - Central Control
MC - Housing Control
U/F - Unit Floor
VE - Vehicle Entry
C - Canteen
P - Property Officer

(D) - Day Shift
(S) - Swing Shift
(G) - Graveyard Shift

WYOMING STATE PENITENTIARY
MINIMUM SECURITY UNIT
July 1989

Personnel: Admin 2
Security 46
Total 48

#7 of 7



IV. TRAINING AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Training for Fiscal Year 1989 showed an increase compared to the amount of training that was conducted in Fiscal Year 1988: 13,855 hours of training compared to 11,765 in Fiscal Year 1988. This is an increase of 17.5 percent.

The following summary reflects a total breakdown of all training conducted during:

TYPE OF TRAINING	SECURITY PERSONNEL	HOURS	NON-SECURITY PERSONNEL	HOURS
Staff Orientation	71	5,680	7	320
Intermediate Course	28	2,240	1	80
In-Service	83	1,328	48	768
Firearms	283	566	15	45
In-House specialized	78	624	39	312
In-State specialized	0	0	10	184
Out-of-State specialized	3	180	7	168
Defensive Driving	94	728	31	168
Emergency Drills	25	300	7	84
TOTAL	665	11,646	165	2,209

The Wyoming State Penitentiary also conducted training for other State and County agencies in the area of Staff Orientation (160 hours, Wyoming Honor Conservation Camp) and 48 hours defensive driving for State and County employees.

V. CENTRAL SERVICES

Wyoming State Penitentiary is designed to operate on a "central services concept"--that is, logistical support departments such as food service, maintenance, warehouse, laundry, and administrative support sections are centrally located, providing services to each of the separate security units.

Food is prepared, for example, in the central kitchen and trucked to the security units, where it is served on a hot steam line, "cafeteria style."

Laundry is taken from the security unit to the central laundry, sorted, washed, and returned to the units by truck.

The "central services concept" is economically sound and has proven to be an efficient operation. A summary of 1989 central services operations is as follows:

A. Fiscal Activities

Only one (1) change in business office personnel took place during Fiscal Year 1989. One (1) mailroom worker transferred to security leaving a vacancy in the mailroom. The position was filled immediately by a former temporary hire.

The IBM PC-XT computer is still operating at 85 percent of capacity. There are 906 accounts established with capacity for 200 more. Investigation into new accounting system software continues as well as looking for a larger capacity computer.

The accounts payable section processed 3,628 documents including vouchers, transfers, and budget documents during Fiscal Year 1989. A total of $11,024,273.00 was expended during the fiscal year including capital outlay of $1,232,792.00. Budget available was $11,187,240.00 of which $661,365.00 was carried forward to Fiscal Year 1990.

The following are utility cost comparisons for Fiscal Year 1989:

	FY 1988	FY 1989	% Change
Electric	$226,329	$240,455	+6.2
Coal	94,537	104,843	+10.9
Water	38,859	36,593	- 5.8
TOTAL	$359,725	$381,891	-11.3

B. FOOD SERVICE OPERATIONS

As of June 30, 1989, the food service department has been fully operational for eight (8) years. During the past twelve (12) months a variety of routine equipment repairs have been made, and and before the end of the Fiscal Year of 1990, we will need to add an additional set of stack ovens, due to the normal cycle of equipment.

During the fiscal period, the Penitentiary processed 27,000 pounds of Federal fish hatchery trout; and this fish, given to the Penitentiary by the Federal fish hatchery, resulted in a $15,840.00 increase to the facility commodity inventory.

The continuing goals of the food service department are as follows:

1. To assume that the food service will continue to meet and exceed all national food standards set forth by the U.S.D.A. and American Correctional Association for correctional facilities;

2. To stay within the allotted budget while continuing with a balanced and nutritious meal format;

3. To maintain and monitor all medically prescribed diets by physicians as well as our daily said diets in all units;

4. To prepare and serve hot, nutritious meals on the thermal trays for the reception and assessment unit, as well as our segregated population in C-Block;

5. To continue with a training program for all food supervisors as well as all inmate kitchen workers. To better train all inmate workers to help them in more gainful employment upon their release from incarceration;

6. To continue training in all sanitation procedures to keep our sanitation standards above required environmental regulations;

7. To continue to prepare and serve expanded menu formats including fresh fruit and vegetables when available.

In order to attain these goals the following policies and procedures will be emphasized.

1. Cost effective purchasing will be utilized. Specific sale items will be incorporated as they become available. The U.S.D.A. donated food items account for 20 percent of all food items;

2. Continued education and training for all supervisors to meet all specific diets set forth by physicians and all said diets. An accurate record kept of all diet trays;

3. Continued training of all food supervisors as well as inmate workers to ensure daily routine for all health standards. A daily routine check to make sure all critical items are in compliance with established standards;

4. The food service will use seasonal items such as fresh fruit and fresh vegetables to try and give more variety to our menu format. This year we processed fresh trout and froze it to include in our menu;

5. The food service staff provides combined food service experience of over 110 years of experience. Constant on job training gives all workers an equal opportunity to learn;

6. The food service continues to use thermally protected trays for segregated feeding to ensure proper portion control as well as maintaining the meals to be sent as hot as possible. Food service continues to prepare food for community service organizations. The unprepared food is provided by the organization and is then prepared by inmate workers under supervision. The pay to the inmates for this service consists of cigarettes and soda pop;

7. To assume that the food service department meets or exeeds all nutritional standards as set forth by the U.S.D.A. and the American Correctional Association for adult correctional facilities.

FOOD COST BREAKDOWN

Month	Average Population	Cost of Items Delivered	Cost Per Man Per Day
July, 1988	685	$ 54,386.18	$2.56
August, 1988	719 (5 weeks)	64,431.61	2.89
September, 1988	729	56,382.70	2.57
October, 1988	720	55,019.61	2.46
November, 1988	706	66,680.28	3.14
December, 1988	704 (5 weeks)	54,876.00	2.51
January, 1989	693	51,204.53	2.38
February, 1989	714	50,946.96	2.54
March, 1989	722 (5 weeks)	62,468.29	2.79
April, 1989	720	66,843,06	3.09
May, 1989	724	53,157.05	2.36
June, 1989	724	48,470.81	2.23
Yearly Average	714	$684,867.08	$2.62 (per man per day)

C. Maintenance Department

The maintenance department has been involved in several projects throughout the past fiscal year.

1. Completion of the renovation of shower walls for better health and sanitation in these areas of the living units;

2. Construction of a steel exercise cage attached to the D-Block of building 3MCC utilizing the steel bar sections from the Old Penitentiary;

3. The installation of a 28 man modular unit and services in the medium security unit;

4. The construction of a segregation fence with electric gate lock in building 3MSA of the medium unit. This segregation area is a juvenile living area;

5. Installation of new sidewalks and picnic tables in the minimum unit with extensive landscaping using trees and sod;

6. Planting of 1,100 trees and scrubs for snow fence, wind protection, and erosion control around the Penitentiary site;

7. Construction of two thousand one hundred (2,100) feet of twelve (12) foot chain link fence around the perimeter of the minimum unit connecting the medium and maximum fences.

Construction projects by outside Contractors:

1. Tunnel encasement of all existing utility tunnels requiring a large amount of landscaping;

2. Building stabilization of building 3MCB, Block 3, and the walls adjoining the rotunda;

3. Boiler #1 was found to have faulty handhole seats during the annual preventative maintenance inspection. This fault was corrected by an outside contractor with Penitentiary personnel assisting;

4. Boiler #2 was found to have a leaking tube resulting in the replacement of fourteen (14) tubes.

Preventative maintenance activities:

1. The maintenance department was able to complete over 3,660 separate work orders for routine maintenance items;

2. Preventative maintenance inspections were performed on the following:

   a. Boilers #1, #2, and #3.

   b. Generators, emergency power #1 and #2.

   c. Fire safety equipment:

      i. Fire extinquishers,

      ii. Hood systems,

      iii. Sprinkler systems,

      iv. Fire hydrants,

      v. Emergency exits.

   d. Building movements were closely monitored to access future stablization needs.

   e. Pressure vessel relief valves.

3. Planned maintenance was performed on the plumbing, heating, electrical, and mechanical systems;

4. Grounds care and improvements were accomplished at both the new Penitentiary site and the old site;

5. Installation of an oil ignition system on Boiler #1, removing the propane system currently in use;

6. Continued improvements of the operations of the maintenance department by:

   a. Installation of a computer to assist in energy management reducing utilities cost;

   b. Grounds care at the new Penitentiary and the Old Penitentiary site providing improvements of the overall landscaping;

   c. Leasing of vehicles from the motor vehicle management system to reduce operating cost.

Vehicle Maintenance:

Fuel consumed for vehicles and equipment:

Regular gasoline:	7,798.9 gallons at .8574	$ 6,686.78
Unleaded gasoline:	12,311.9 gallons at .8499	10,463.88
Diesel fuel:	1,936.2 gallons at .595	1,152,04
		$18,307.70

Mileage:

Security/Transportation:	186,264
Security Local and Maintenance:	54,961
Work Release Transportation:	23,157
	264,382

Vehicle Additions in Fiscal Year 1989:

Pickups:	S-819	Maintenance
	S-815	Maintenance
	S-808	Maintenance
Van:	S-481	Laundry

Street Sweeper M2-973 Maintenance

Vehicles Removed in Fiscal Year 1989:

Van:	S-740
Pickup:	S-788
Auto:	S-930

Penitentiary Permanently Assigned Vehicles and Use:

TRANSPORTATION VEHICLE: Used primarily by Warden.
- S-7 1984 Chevrolet Celebrity Wagon

TRANSPORTATION VEHICLE: Inmate transportation vehicles, used primarily by penitentiary correctional officers.

- S-8 Ford 1983 302 V8 Crown Victoria Wagon
- S-9 Chevrolet 1987 307 V8 Caprice Classic Wagon
- S-61 Chevrolet 1986 307 V8 Caprice Classic Wagon
- S-64 Chevrolet 1984 305C V8 Caprice Classic Wagon
- S-645 Chevrolet 1985 173C 2.8 liter Celebrity Wagon
- S-933 Ford 1982 351W V8 Van Econoline Club Wagon
- S-935 Plymouth 1977 360 V8 Fury Wagon

MAINTENANCE VEHICLES: These vehicles are used for on and off grounds maintenance considerations, used primarily by maintenance employees.

- S-63 Ford 1969 352 V8 3/4 Ton Pickup
- S-84 Chevrolet 1977 350 V8 3/4 Ton Pickup
- S-179 Dodge 1976 400 V8 100 Pickup

- S-181 Chevrolet 1979 350 V8 C-20 Pickup
- S-187 Dodge 1968 225 S6 Firetruck
- S-188 Ford 1958 312 V8 Winch Truck
- S-244 Ford 1972 360 V8 Pickup
- S-642 International 1967 345 V8 Loadstar 1600 Bus
- S-646 Dodge 1978 225 S6 Pickup
- S-740 Ford 1961 223 16½ Ton Pickup
- S-808 Chevrolet 1981 305 V8 Pickup *
- S-815 Chevrolet 1981 305 V8 Pickup *
- S-819 Chevrolet 1981 305 V8 Pickup *

WAREHOUSE VEHICLES: These vehicles are used to facilitate inmate special commissary and canteen needs.

- S-136 Dodge 1983 318 V8 Pickup
- S-973 Ford 1979 300 I6 Van Econoline

TAG PLANT VEHICLES: Vehicles are used to deliver license plates.

- S-182 Ford 1987 474 I6 LT8000 Box
- S-647 Ford 1986 460 V8 F350 Flatbed
- S-744 Ford 1979 370 V8 F700 Flatbed

PERIMETER VEHICLES: Vehicles used for facility perimeter security, used by correctional officers.

- S-781 Dodge 1978 225 S6 Pickup
- S-935 Plymouth Wagon 1977 360 V8

KITCHEN VEHICLE: Vehicle used for food service operations, used by food service employee staff.

- S-937 Ford 1982 300 I6 Van

LAUNDRY VEHICLE: Vehicle used to transport inmate laundry within the facility. Vehicle primarily used by Dwain Doty

- S-481 Chevrolet Step Van 1978 292 I6 *

INFIRMARY VEHICLE: Vehicle used to transport inmate personnel on site only, used by medical staff only.

- S-756 Chevrolet 1968 350 V8 Ambulance

MEDIUM AND MAXIMUM PROPERTY ROOM VEHICLE: Vehicle used to transport inmate property within facility, used by penitentiary property control security officers.

- S-739 Chevrolet 1967 230 I6 Van

WORK RELEASE VEHICLE: Vehicle used to transport work release inmates to and from work within the community.

- S963 Chevrolet 1982 305 V8 Impala

MAINTENANCE HEAVY EQUIPMENT VEHICLES: Vehicles used for Penitentiary construction purposes, snow removal, road maintenance and boiler room coal and ash handling.

- S-480 International 1974 345 V8 Loadstar 1600 Small Dump Truck
- S-934 GMC 1978 427 V8 6500 Large Dump Truck
- M#410B 1985 John Deere S.#T04219T128710 Backhoe
- M#580B 1972 Case S.#5234546 Engine G-188D S#2728568 Backhoe
- M#H60H Hyster Forklift S.#D003D04498U (Tag Plant Uses Also)
- M#100 McCormick Farmall Tractor S.#8480
- M#212 Cat Grader Engine S.#9T829 Frame S.#9T829
- W-14 1986 Case Loader S.#9158469 Eng. A-336BD
- M#2-973 Wayne Street Sweeper, S.#973-816, Chrysler 318 V8 *

* Denotes addition to fleet

D. Warehouse, Inmate Initial Issue, and Inmate Canteen Department

1. Warehouse

Warehouse operations provided inventory control, purchasing, receiving, documentation, storage and distribution of three major usage groups at the Penitentiary: food service supplies, janitorial cleaning supplies and State issue supplies. These three (3) major groups are divided as to their specific use in the Penitentiary and physical storage area within the warehouse.

Food service supplies (the largest of the three (3) major groups in man hours, inventory dollars, and physical storage space) are all items utilized by the central kitchen and two satellite kitchens to provide nutritious meals to the entire inmate population. At the end of the fiscal year the warehouse stored $110,376.22 in food service supplies.

Janitorial cleaning supplies include all security approved chemical cleaning supplies, cleaning equipment and paper products utilized at the Penitentiary to provide a clean and healthy environment. At the end of the fiscal year the warehouse had on hand $15,854.90 in janitorial cleaning supplies.

State issue items provided for the general needs of the inmate population. Included in the State issue

items are hygiene items, such as toothpaste and bath soap, which are provided to the entire inmate population on a monthly basis. In addition, all special clothing required for inmates in the various work areas is also provided. Finally, all "dress out" clothing, tnat is clothing purchased for inmates being discharged, is purchased by and issued from the warehouse. The warehouse had on hand at the end of the fiscal year $43,046.97 in State issue items.

Records of all warehouse stocked items (amounts received, stored, and distributed) are recorded on a computerized inventory system. This computerized system is checked on a semi-annual basis with a complete physical inventory. At the end of the fiscal year the computer recorded 654 individual line items with an inventoried dollar value of $169,278.09

The warehouse also provided purchasing, receiving, and distribution of items for each department at the penitentiary. These were requested items which were either purchased locally or ordered from various vendors.

The warehouse provided a monthly special commissary service to the inmate population. These are security approved items, such as civilian clothing, which are not sold by the canteens. These items are purchased from local merchants and charged to the inmate accounts.

2. Inmate Initial Issue

The following statistics represent items distributed as State issue to each new inmate.

	COST PER INMATE	
Toothbrush	1	$ .45
Toothpaste	1	.46
Razor	1	1.48
Razor Blades	4 @ .06	.24
Soap	1	.20
Toilet Paper	1	.36
Socks	3 @ .65	1.95
Briefs	3 @ 1.20	3.60
Sheets	2 @ 4.80	9.60
Blankets	2 @ 5.40	10.80
Pillow Case	1	2.00
Towels	2 @ 1.64	3.28
Wash Cloth	1	.25
Shirts	3 @ 4.00	12.00

Trousers	3 @ 7.35	22.05
Coat	1	35.00
Boots	1	22.00
Drinking Glass	1	.55
Spoon	1	.13
Fork	1	.18
Comb	1	.10
Shampoo	1	.20
Laundry Bag	2 @ 3.65	7.30
Mattress	1	34.37
Pillow	1	6.65
TOTAL		$175.20

(Not included are coveralls issued at at a cost of $14.32 and slippers issued at a cost of $4.95. These items are issued in the Diagnostic Services Center and are not included in the overall cost, since these items are returnable for continued use specifically in this area.

3. Canteen (Inmate Store) Activities

The canteen operation consists of a canteen warehouse (located in the main warehouse) and inmate stores which are located in each of the three (3) security units. These stores serve to provide a variety of items for sale to the inmate population such as tobacco products, canned goods, pop, health and beauty aids, pastries, snacks, and magazines. The canteens are also used for the dispersal of monthly State issue items to the inmate population and for supplying canteen items to the reception unit, C-Block, and protective custody populations.

Canteen operations are self-supporting. Items are purchased at wholesale prices and given a five (5) percent mark-up for operating costs such as inventory, canteen equipment replacement, and damage/loss. This year the canteen operation was able to purchase a computer for use in the warehouse area.

The canteen currently is serviced by seventeen (17) vendors, five (5) of which have been added this year. Canteen items now total five hundred seventy-five items which includes the addition of twenty-four new items this year such as cable converters and fans.

This past fiscal year the canteens also implemented a video rental system with a total of ninety movies

available for rent; thirty movies in each canteen. These movies are rotated between the canteens every two weeks so that the entire inmate population has the opportunity to rent all videos available. Every six weeks the movies are taken to the local Video U.S.A. franchise and exchanged for new ones. Also video cassette recorders are available for rent in each canteen.

Net canteen sales for the year are as follows: (Fiscal Year 1988 figures for comparison are provided)

Unit	FY 1988	FY 1989	Amount of Change
Minimum	$ 73,075.87	$ 79,964.71	+ 6,888.84
Medium	122,882.02	152,802.30	+29,920.28
Maximum	122,465.00	134,000.70	+11,535.70
TOTAL	$318,422.89	$366,767.71	+48,344.82

E. Inventory Control

This department works independently of all other units in keeping abreast of State Penitentiary fixed assets, their location, and their condition. This department also maintains files and records all transactions and balances of the consumable warehouse inventory and the Outlaw Mercantile store, an inmate operated store dedicated to the retail sale of inmate made hobby and craft work.

The agency requirements are:

1. In addition to maintaining a record of the receipts and consumption of warehouse items and those of the Outlaw Mercantile store, a monthly inventory is made of all products received from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and an inventory of cleaners and chemicals throughout the institution. A semi-annual inventory is taken of consumables in the warehouse and merchandise in the Outlaw Mercantile. An annual inventory is made of all the State's fixed assets and buildings. Continuing spot inventories are taken in all areas throughout the year;

2. To maintain vigilance regarding change of status of State property. Each change of location or condition is submitted on the proper form to the State agency in order to keep their master records current;

3. To properly identify and tag with a State asset number, before it is delivered to the using department, each item received that meets the State requirement as a fixed asset. Also, to remove from the master list of fixed asset numbers, such items and equipment which are worn out, beyond repair or are otherwise unusable;

4. To record the daily deletions and additions of warehouse inventory and enter such information into the warehouse computer system, maintaining accurate balances of items on hand. Further, to maintain in the computer each transaction of the Outlaw Mercantile store, keeping a record of each item received and each item sold and to provide each participating inmate a monthly printout showing balances and a record of his items sold;

5. To prepare weekly food cost reports based on the dollar value of food items consumed, a monthly report on the amount of U.S.D.A. products that are consumed and stored, a monthly report on the storage of chemicals, cleaners, and solvents and necessary reports on the inventory of the Outlaw Mercantile store;

6. To assist in the operations of the warehouse and canteens as required;

7. To maintain an inventory of officers' uniforms in the warehouse and to issue clothing items to employees as required and to aid with the repair of security equipment.

Applicable statistics regarding inventory control for Fiscal 1989 Year are:

1. State Penitentiary assets and buildings totaling 5,088 were inspected and any changes noted and recorded in the State agency computer;

2. A total of 998 separate items are entered into the warehouse computer system. Warehoused consumables account for 583 of these items while the Outlaw Mercantile store accounts for 415.

F. Penitentiary Industries and Laundry Operations

The Wyoming State Penitentiary Industries Program, consisting of the License Plate Manufacturing Plant, Sign Shop, Garment Shop, and Print Shop emphasized the following objectives:

- Provide needed work situations for inmates

- Develop the type of industry work that will be of benefit to the institution and the State

- Establish work ethics for inmates

- Finish products in accordance with schedules

- Increase employee efficiency

- Develop new industry opportunities

1. License Plate Production

   a. Equipment:

      Over the next three (3) years the Tag Plant will be rebuilding, repairing, and replacing its equipment in preparation of the 1993 production year, with actual plate production starting in 1992.

   b. Staffing:

      During non-production years, the Tag Plant will employ 20 inmates who are assigned to clean and repair equipment and to make supplementary orders for the counties--during production, 45 to 50 inmates are employed.

   c. License Plate Production by County - 1989 Orders:

County	Total
1	6,484
2	18,290
3	364
4	448
5	8,172
6	98
7	106
8	86
9	58
10	147
11	162
12	1,082
13	132
14	39
15	32
16	82
17	340

18	16
19	3,696
20	54
21	44
22	3,978
23	64
TOTAL	43,974

2. Sign Shop

a. Equipment

Expansion in the sign shop's wood sales has resulted in the replacement of older equipment that was used in the manufacture of wood signs.

b. Staffing

During nonproduction periods, an average of five (5) to seven (7) inmates remain employed in the sign shop.

c. Production

i. Institutional

(a) Total institutional signs made during Fiscal Year 1989 = 143 signs.

(b) Total cost = $625.18.

ii. Non-Institutional Signs

(a) Total number of signs and decals sold during Fiscal Year 1989 = 2,202 signs

(b) Total cost of production = $5,650.36

(c) Total profit = $2,820.95

(d) Percentage of profit = 33 %
Total sales $8,471.31.

Total dollar value of plant produotion for Fiscal Year 1989 = $9,096.49

iv. Inventory

Inks	$ 3,195.70
Film Remover	-------

Scotchlite	12,129.00
Miscellaneous:	1,153.56
Adhering solvent	---
Aluminum	737.00
Film	2,871.45
TOTAL INVENTORY	$20,086.71

3. Garment Shop

a. Equipment

During the past fiscal year, only normal usage problems with equipment were experienced. Due to improved servicing methods, downtime of equipment has been reduced.

b. Production

i. Garment shop production during Fiscal Year 1989 was as follows:

	1988	1989	Increase	Decrease
Blue Shirts	1,689	1,921	14%	
White Shirts	456	269		41%
Green Shirts	428	601	40%	
Pants	1,429	1,617	13%	
White Pants	128	44		67%
Sheets	2,063	1,193		42%
Pillow Cases	1,150	1,158	7%	
Towels	4,195	2,731		35%
Rags/Wash Cloth	10,431	7,018		33%
Pillows	384	316		18%
Aprons	205	278	36%	
Curtains	319	316		9%
Shop Jackets	101	34		66%
C-Block Clothing				
Pants	73	79	8%	
Shirts	81	59		27%
Press Covers	28	32	14%	
Mattresses	92	133	45%	
Pajamas	58	22		62%

ii. Total production during Fiscal Year 1989 amount to 17,829 items; a decrease from Fiscal Year 1988.

iii. At present the Penitentiary has sold the following:

Boys' School in Worland -	
Towels 400 towels	$ 820.00
Aprons 48 aprons	135.44
Honor Farm in Riverton -	
36 blue shirts	$ 216.00
12 white shirts	96.00
10 matressess and 10 pillows	512.70
Wyoming Women's Center in Lusk -	
50 shirts	$ 225.00
60 mattresses	3,178.80
DAFC Buildings & Grounds - clothing items	$3,287.88
TOTAL SALES	$8,471.82

c. Staffing:

The garment shop has seventeen (17) inmate employees with additional temporary inmate employees as needed and approved by the Warden.

4. Print Shop

The shop is designed to provide not only a work area for inmates, but also an educational background in graphic arts. Certificates of completion are issued for 6 months to 5 years on the job training.

a. Equipment:

i. The print shop is in the process of updating and repairing existing shop equipment.

ii. New equipment

During Fiscal Year 1989 the following equipment was purchased:

(a) IBM P5-2 Model-30, 20 MB Hard Disk,
(b) Hewlett Packard Laser Jet II D Printer,
(c) Programs: Word Perfect, Zerox Ventura Desk Top System.

b. Staffing

At present the shop employs twelve (12) inmates.

c. Production

During Fiscal Year 1988 the print shop made 1,283,318 impressions. For Fiscal Year 1989 the print shop produced 1,331,000 impressions, this was an increase of 10% over the previous fiscal year.

d. Sales

Total sales for FY 1989 = $10,063.97
Net from sales = $ 4,113.56

5. Laundry Operations

During the past fiscal year only normal usage problems with equipment have been experienced. Downtime has for the most part been limited to normal wear conditions.

a. Laundry Service Problems

i. Total laundry discrepancies for lost/damaged clothing for the maximum, medium, and minimum units has shown a decrease during Fiscal Year 1989 from Fiscal Year 1988, with only 12 items being replaced.

ii. Inmate Complaints

Fiscal Year 1989 complaints averaged .02 to .03% monthly.

b. Wash loads

i. Wash loads average as follows:

FY 1988 Per Wash Day		FY 1989 Per Wash Day	
Maximum	1,359 lbs.	Maximum	1,205 lbs.
Medium	1,408 lbs.	Medium	1,351 lbs.
Minimum	558 lbs.	Minimum	778 lbs.
Reception	164 lbs.	Reception	204 lbs.

ii. There was an decrease in the amount of wash per loads per unit from Fiscal Year 1988 to 1989 in all areas except minimum and reception/assessment which shows an increase.

Maximum unit showed a 11.3% decrease
Medium unit showed a 4.1% decrease
Minimum showed a 39% increase
Reception/Assessment unit showed a 46.3% increase

c. Laundry Staffing

The laundry inmate staff normally employes from 15 to 20 inmates, depending on placement needs.

d. Clothing Re-issue

At the present time, clothing for re-issue is sufficient to meet the demands of the institution.

e. See attached chart.

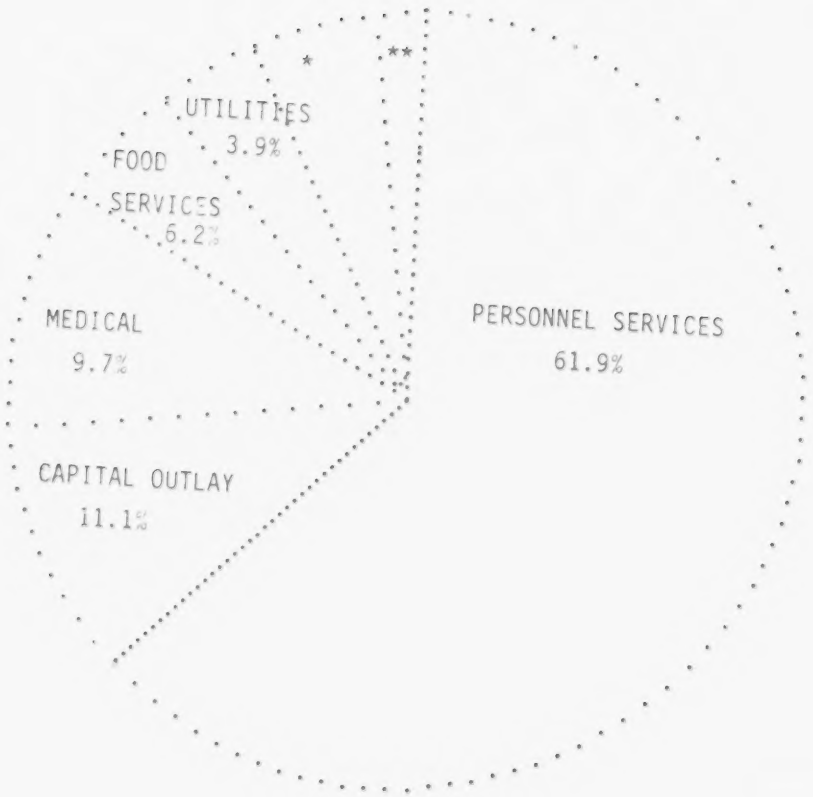
FISCAL REPORT THRU June 30th, 1989

TOTALS BY UNIT:	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL WEIGHT
A&O UNIT	1,664	1,858	2,003	1,872	1,825	1,945	1,590	1,224	1,647	1,916	1,662	2,037	21,243
MAXIMUM UNIT	9,809	11,862	11,033	11,177	9,419	9,955	10,353	8,925	10,999	10,257	9,784	11,761	125,334
MEDIUM UNIT	12,760	12,421	12,492	11,308	11,008	10,954	11,730	10,757	12,140	10,636	12,033	12,256	140,486
MINIMUM UNIT	4,566	4,497	4,891	4,445	4,658	4,476	4,028	9,605	5,413	4,414	5,034	4,964	60,991
INFIRMARY	816	790	895	891	657	509	559	707	923	789	918	1,073	9,527
FAM. VIS. CEN.	620	873	570	624	677	639	541	614	626	682	821	672	7,959
COUNTY JAIL BLKS.	232	271	188	120			193	226	318	317	264	349	2,478
TOTALS BY ITEM:													
PANTS	8,353	8,143	8,332	7,680	7,158	6,880	7,058	7,391	7,976	7,036	7,413	8,071	91,491
SHIRTS	2,118	2,046	2,090	1,961	1,938	1,873	1,702	2,165	2,037	1,775	1,945	2,012	23,662
Kitchen Whites	398	562	469	498	595	482	396	417	583	464	523	513	5,900
COVERALLS	643	745	818	753	768	870	657	424	684	779	694	816	8,651
BAGS	13,051	14,092	13,696	12,945	12,408	12,698	13,085	13,949	14,391	12,986	13,933	14,938	162,172
SHEETS	4,608	5,198	4,897	4,757	4,261	4,104	4,162	4,674	4,495	4,050	4,502	4,775	54,483
BLANKETS	2,444	2,746	2,491	2,495	2,143	2,117	2,398	3,540	2,686	2,485	2,267	2,653	30,465
RUGS	250	161	204	252	260	249	239	368	289	186	244	232	2,934
RE-ISSUE	859	936	331	705	1,001	532	814	660	1,216	426	1,039	738	9,257
BOILER CLOTHES	462	736	346	575	694	623	626	568	677	557	513	624	7,001
RAGS	2,421	2,779	2,402	2,481	2,839	2,850	2,766	2,382	3,160	2,239	2,654	2,708	31,681
TOTAL WEIGHTS:	35,607	38,139	36,076	35,102	34,065	33,278	33,903	36,538	38,194	32,983	35,727	38,080	427,692
WASHER LOADS #1	152	192	160	140	117	117	126	132	135	110	124	131	1,636
WASHER LOADS #2	80	1	63	139	117	116	124	128	130	112	122	129	1,261
WASHER LOADS #3	143	185	127	74	130	138	159	147	155	127	152	149	1,686
WASHER LOADS #4	190	225	199	162	146	147	160	137	175	157	162	168	2,028

WYOMING STATE PENITENTIARY

APPROPRIATION BUDGET EXPENDITURE DISTRIBUTION

FISCAL YEAR 1989



TOTAL OPERATION EXPENDITURE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988 = $ 9,474,523

TOTAL OPERATION EXPENDITURE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1989 = $11,024,273

** GENERAL REPAIR AND SUPPLIES 2.2%
TRANSPORTATION .5%
EDUCATION .2%
CONTRACTED SERVICES .3%
EQUIPMENT .5%
DATA SERVICES .04%

* MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORTIVE SERVICES 2.5%

VI. INSTITUTIONAL INMATE STATISTICS

Often times the field of corrections is simplified to comparative sets of numbers and demographic data. Statistics, therefore, offer numbers of inmates, their crimes and the sentences awarded for their criminal behavior. Included in this reference data are the numbers and degree of disciplinary actions, the various grievances, and the disposition of the grievance procedures.

The statistics which are presented herein as a source of reference during Fiscal Year 1989 are as follows:

A. A summary of grievance issues as filed in Fiscal Year 1989 compared with the same time period, Fiscal Year 1988, follows:

Type of Complaint	Number in FY 1989	FY 1988
Rules & Regulations	08	08
Property Disputes	29	20
Food Problems	08	06
Living Regulations	10	06
Medical/Dental Problems	33	35
Mail Problems	22	14
Use of Library	12	11
Television Availability	02	03
Incentive Pay	05	03
Visiting	06	05
Laundry	01	00
Work Assignment	04	03
Classification	22	16
Discrimination	00	02
Reproduction/Copy Work	04	02
Work Release	01	01
Religious Services	01	02
Security Searches	06	09
Contraband	02	00
Segregation	16	10
Protective Custody	01	02
Parole Board	00	04
*Furlough	01	01
Good Time	01	03
Miscellaneous Items	09	07
*Release of Information	01	01
Honor Farm	00	02
Disciplinary Actions	19	24
Telephone Calls	01	01
Employee Relations	10	15
Family Visiting Center	03	01
*Restricted Maximum Security	04	00
*Sentence Structure	07	00

* These areas of grievances are new and are actually non-grievable issues, although it is, and has been, Penitentiary policy to render some resolve in each of these areas as well as all other bona fide issues.

B. INMATE DISCIPLINARY SUMMARY

The institutional administration is constantly working to improve upon the disciplinary process. The Penitentiary utilizes a consistent and fair process, both in the administrative disciplinary committees and the resources provided through the office of the Carbon County prosecuting attorney. Serious offenses against person and property are discussed with the county attorney, and his advise regarding prosecution is used as a guide when such is considered.

The less serious offenses are presented to the institutional internal disciplinary committees representing the Penitentiary administration in such disciplinary matters.

A summarization of the numbers and types of disciplinary matters attended during Fiscal Year 1989 is as follows:

Incidents of Inmate Violence

Escapes - 11:

Place of Housing	Cases	Status	Disposition
Minimum Security	2	WR/FVC*	(2) Apprehended
Medium Security	0	N/A	N/A
Maximum Security	0	N/A	N/A
Diagnostic Center	0	N/A	N/A
Community Centers	4	CAC	(2) Apprehended
Honor Farm	4	HF	(2) Apprehended
State Hospital	1	WSH	(1) Apprehended

* Work Release and Family Visiting Center

(There were four (4) escapees remaining "at large" during this period).

Administrative Disciplinary Hearings

Number of Offenses per Unit

	Diagnostic Center	Minimum	Medium	Maximum
Class I: Serious offenses against persons or property	8	N/A	3	6

Class II: Offenses which pose a threat to security and order	83	N/A	89	193
Class III: Offenses which undermine discipline	5	N/A	6	19
Class IV: Miscellaneous offenses	28	N/A	27	16

C. GENERAL STATISTICS - NEW INMATES RECEIVED

In Fiscal Year 1989, 379 new inmates (a ratio of 1.04 new inmates per day!) were received at the penitentiary. A statistical breakdown of these 379 new inmates follows:

1. Types of Crimes Committed By New Inmates

Aggravated Assault	21
Aggravated Assault & Battery	07
Aggravated Robbery	10
Aggravated Burglary	07
Sexual Assault (1st degree)	12
Sexual Assault (2nd degree)	10
Sexual Asault (3rd degree)	08
Arson	05
Auto Theft	01
Child Abuse	02
Drug Related	53
Escape or aid in an escape	22
Forgery	22
Incest	03
Immoral, Indecent Acts w/Child	35
Kidnapping	03
Larceny	25
Manslaughter	06
Murder (1st Degree)	07
Murder (2d Degree)	04
Burglary (simple)	79
Robbery (simple)	13
Parole Violations	34
Miscellaneous	18
Habitual Criminal	01

2. The New Offender's Sentence Status

30 days	02
6 months to 3 years	01
7 months to 6 years	01
9 months 16 days to 5 years	01

12 months to 14 months ---------- 01
13 months to 36 months ---------- 02
14 months to 36 months ---------- 01
15 months to 36 months ---------- 03
16 months to 36 months ---------- 01
16 months to 60 months ---------- 01
18 months to 24 months ---------- 10
18 months to 30 months ---------- 01
18 months to 36 months ---------- 24
18 months to 42 months ---------- 01
18 months to 48 months ---------- 05
18 months to 50 months ---------- 01
18 months to 60 months ---------- 05
18 months to 72 months ---------- 01
20 months to 28 months ---------- 01
1 year to 1 year & 4 months ---------- 03
1 year to 1 year & 6 months ---------- 05
1 year to 2 years & 6 months ---------- 01
1 year & 9 months to 8 years ---------- 01
1 year to 2 years ---------- 18
1 year to 3 years ---------- 26
1 year to 4 years ---------- 03
1 year to 5 years ---------- 05
1 year to 7 years ---------- 01
2 years to 2½ years ---------- 01
2 years to 3 years ---------- 19
2 years to 4 years ---------- 18
2 years to 5 years ---------- 26
2 years to 6 years ---------- 01
2 years to 10 years ---------- 01
2 years ---------- 01
2 years to 3 years ---------- 31
2 years to 4 years ---------- 31
2 years & 3 months to 4 years & 2 months ------- 01
2 years to 5 years ---------- 17
2 years to 6 years ---------- 04
2 years to 7 years ---------- 01
2 years to 8 years ---------- 01
2 years to 10 years ---------- 01
2½ years to 3 years ---------- 01
2½ years to 4 years ---------- 02
2½ years to 5 years ---------- 09
3 years to 4 years ---------- 04
3 years to 4½ years ---------- 01
3 years to 5 years ---------- 30
3 years to 6 years ---------- 10
3 years to 7½ years ---------- 02
3 years to 8 years ---------- 02
3 years to 24 years ---------- 01
3½ years to 5 years ---------- 01
3½ years to 5½ years ---------- 01
4 years to 5 years ---------- 02

4 years to 6 years	09
4 years to 7 years	01
4 years to 8 years	04
4 years to 10 years	03
4½ years to 6 years	01
5 years to 5½ years	01
5 years to 6 years	04
5 years to 7 years	05
5 years to 8 years	05
5 years to 9 years	03
5 years to 10 years	21
5½ years to 7 years	01
6 years	01
6 years to 8 years	04
6 years to 10 years	01
6½ years to 10 years	01
7 years to 8 years	01
7 years to 10 years	05
7 years to 12 years	01
7 years to 14 years	01
7 years to 25 years	01
8 years to 10 years	03
8 years to 12 years	02
9 years to 10 years	02
9 years to 30 years	01
9 years to 50 years	01
10 years to 12 years	02
10 years to 15 years	02
10 years to 20 years	02
14 years to 19 years	01
15 years to 20 years	04
15 years to 30 years	01
15 years to 50 years	01
18 years	01
20 years	01
20 years to 45 years	01
25 years to 35 years	01
25 years to 40 years	01
30 years	01
40 years to 50 years	01

Note: Some offenders received during this period had multiple convictions and additional sentences. There were also several offenders who had detainers which are required to be served either within or outside the State of Wyoming.

D. INMATE POPULATION GROWTH

Since the opening of the "new" Penitentiary in September, 1981, an average of 30.7 new offenders have been received each month, while an average of only 25 offenders have

been discharged from the system each month. This would show a continuing increase in general (jurisdictional) population on an average of 4.8 inmates per month. Should this trend continue, the growth pattern would show an increase of 57.6 inmates per year.

Enclosed herewith, is the housed population, and population trend from 1981 through Fiscal Year 1989. The specific dates and population trends are as follows:

SINCE 1981 OPENING

Date	Housed Population	Capacity	% Capacity	% Change	Inmates Received	Inmates Discharged
Sep 81	434	526	82.5%	--	26	14
Oct 81	433	526	82.3%	-.2%	22	14
Nov 81	459	526	87.3%	5.8%	36	6
Dec 81	473	526	89.9%	9.0%	30	35
Jan 82	467	526	88.9%	7.6%	32	16
Feb 82	474	526	90.1%	9.2%	34	11
Mar 82	494	526	93.9%	13.8%	31	22
Apr 82	501	526	95.2%	15.4%	43	33
May 82	509	526	96.8%	17.3%	29	13
Jun 82	520	526	98.9%	19.8%	33	23
Jul 82	527	536	98.3%	21.4%	27	23
Aug 82	528	536	98.5%	21.6%	32	30
Sep 82	530	536	98.9%	22.1%	24	12
Oct 82	547	536	102.1%	26.0%	18	25
Nov 82	541	536	100.9%	24.6%	38	12
Dec 82	563	536	105.0%	29.7%	32	14
Jan 83	555	536	103.5%	27.9%	39	29
Feb 83	562	560	100.3%	29.5%	21	19
Mar 83	564	560	100.7%	29.9%	34	33
Apr 83	559	574	97.4%	28.8%	32	34
May 83	567	574	98.8%	30.6%	21	20
Jun 83	579	574	100.9%	33.4%	26	19
Jul 83	579	574	100.9%	33.4%	21	37
Aug 83	575	574	100.2%	32.5%	28	23
Sep 83	567	574	98.8%	30.6%	25	15
Oct 83	563	574	98.1%	29.7%	21	29
Nov 83	562	574	97.9%	29.5%	26	16
Dec 83	572	574	99.7%	31.8%	33	18
Jan 84	570	574	99.3%	31.3%	45	14
Feb 84	594	574	103.5%	36.9%	18	19
Mar 84	578	574	100.7%	33.2%	20	13
Apr 84	576	574	100.3%	32.7%	25	19
May 84	572	574	99.7%	31.8%	40	21
Jun 84	588	574	102.4%	35.5%	33	57
Jul 84	563	574	98.1%	29.7%	29	10
Aug 84	572	574	99.7%	31.8%	31	25
Sep 84	577	574	100.5%	32.9%	24	12
Oct 84	583	574	101.6%	34.3%	27	34
Nov 84	571	574	99.5%	31.6%	25	14
Dec 84	570	574	99.3%	31.3%	23	12
Jan 85	581	574	101.9%	33.9%	34	24
Feb 85	589	574	102.6%	35.7%	35	11
Mar 85	600	594	101.0%	38.2%	24	17
Apr 85	609	594	102.5%	40.3%	34	10
May 85	613	594	103.2%	41.2%	22	28
Jun 85	611	594	102.9%	40.8%	31	14
Jul 85	617	594	103.9%	42.2%	33	13

Aug 85	636	594	107.1%	46.5%	17	47
Sep 85	580	594	97.6%	33.6%	24	11
Oct 85	598	594	100.7%	35.5%	27	23
Nov 85	601	594	101.2%	38.5%	31	3
Dec 85	618	594	107.7%	42.4%	38	27
Jan 86	612	594	103.0%	41.0%	39	14
Feb 86	617	594	103.9%	42.2%	27	20
Mar 86	627	594	105.6%	44.5%	29	35
Apr 86	621	594	104.5%	43.1%	40	18
Jun 86	648	594	109.1%	49.3%	46	13
Jul 86	677	710	95.4%	56.0%	28	16
Aug 86	687	710	96.8%	58.3%	32	9
Sep 86	684	710	96.3%	57.6%	30	14
Oct 86	685	710	95.5%	57.8%	24	17
Nov 86	699	710	98.5%	61.1%	26	18
Dec 86	689	710	97.0%	58.8%	24	42
Jan 87	670	710	94.4%	54.4%	24	7
Feb 87	676	710	95.2%	55.8%	28	12
Mar 87	685	710	96.5%	57.8%	25	9
Apr 87	689	710	97.0%	58.8%	22	13
May 87	674	710	94.9%	55.3%	33	8
Jun 87	688	710	96.9%	58.5%	34	15
Jul 87	699	710	98.5%	61.1%	23	16
Aug 87	712	710	100.2%	60.9%	20	16
Sep 87	693	710	97.6%	62.0%	22	40
Oct 87	705	710	99.3%	61.5%	27	24
Nov 87	692	710	97.4%	62.7%	17	27
Dec 87	694	710	97.7%	62.7%	34	31
Jan 88	696	710	98.0%	62.6%	28	12
Feb 88	709	710	99.8%	61.5%	25	17
Mar 88	719	710	101.2%	60.3%	29	13
Apr 88	720	710	101.4%	60.3%	24	37
May 88	713	710	100.4%	60.8%	16	32
Jun 88	703	710	99.0%	61.7%	26	20
Jul 88	704	710	99.1%	61.5%	28	27
Aug 88	708	710	99.7%	61.6%	34	30
Sep 88	709	710	99.7%	61.6%	37	36
Oct 88	710	710	100.0%	60.0%	24	23
Nov 88	700	710	98.5%	61.1%	32	42
Dec 88	696	710	98.0%	62.6%	29	33
Jan 89	692	710	97.4%	62.7%	21	25
Feb 89	691	710	97.4%	62.7%	33	34
Mar 89	708	710	99.7%	61.4%	41	24
Apr 89	710	710	100.0%	60.0%	34	32
May 89	716	710	100.8%	60.5%	28	22
Jun 89	722	710	101.7%	60.3%	38	32
AVERAGE:	591				30	25

NOTE: The Penitentiary housing capacity is 704 beds. This includes the modular units placed in the minimum and medium security units and the recently errected twenty (20) man work release unit that allows offenders to work within the local community.

E. INMATE INCENTIVE PAY

Inmate incentive pay for Fiscal Year 1989 increased 10.17 percent from comparable 1988 figures, as can be seen in the following table. Average monthly incentive payroll for 1989 was $19,206.45, an increase of $1,773.75 or 10.17 percent from the 1988 payroll.

Over the past year, the average per inmate monthly incentive was $26.90, compared to $24.74 per inmate per month in 1988. This $2.16 per month increase represents a 10.17 percent increase over the past 12 months.

(See following chart)

INMATE INCENTIVE PAY SUMMARY

FY 1989

Month	1988	Housed Population	Incentive Pay/Inmate	1989	Housed Population	Incentive Pay/Inmate	Difference	Percent Change
July	$ 18,631.36	713	$ 26.13	$ 19,797.65	685	$ 28.90	1,166.29	6.26 %
August	18,210.20	701	25.98	20,284.85	719	28.21	2,074.65	11.39 %
September	16,805.58	706	23.80	17,911.18	729	24.57	1,105.60	6.58 %
October	19,742.97	693	28.49	17,825.05	720	24.76	[1,917.92	[9.71 %]
November	18,358.36	695	26.41	17,623.20	706	24.96	[735.16]	[4.00 %]
December	16,937.74	692	24.48	18,042.95	704	25.63	1,105.21	6.53 %
January	16,494.80	712	23.17	17,419.26	693	25.14	924.46	5.60 %
February	16,539.84	717	23.07	19,731.45	714	27.64	3,191.61	19.30 %
March	16,599.41	718	23.12	20,308.50	722	28.13	3,709.09	22.34 %
April	16,469.18	712	23.13	20,365.85	720	28.29	3,896.67	23.66 %
May	16,189.02	704	23.00	20,727.95	724	28.63	4,538.93	28.04 %
June	18,213.93	699	26.06	20,439.45	724	28.23	2,225.52	12.22 %
TOTAL	$209,192.39			$230,477.34			$21,284.95	10.68 % (Average)
MONTHLY AVERAGE	$ 17,432.70	705	$ 24.74	$ 19,206.45	714	$ 26.90	$ 1,773.75]	10.17 %]

VII. REHABILITATION SERVICES

A. During Fiscal Year 1989, considerable emphasis was placed upon the needs and utilization of the various rehabilitative services throughout the four (4) major units of the penitentiary. All of the vocational and academic educational programs continue in operation, fully-equipped and tooled, with sufficient power for the various equipment. Recreational yards were fully utilized for softball activities and football activities during each respective season. The gym received considerable use in in-house activities in addition to being host to various community competitions during the winter months. The institutional's infirmary has been totally operative, using all of the equipment and service personnel efficiently to satisfy the various needs of the offenders in all units.

The rehabilitative programs at the Penitentiary continue to serve as follows:

1. Provide professional health care for those incarcerated;

2. Return inmates to their respective communities with a salable vocational skill and/or improved academic status;

3. Provide for the reduction of violence among inmates;

4. Develop and maintain a positive physical and attitudinal prison environment.

Major rehabilitative services continued during Fiscal Year 1989 as provided through the following programs:

1. Operation of the Diagnostic Services Center (receiving and evaluation of offenders);

2. Medical services;

3. Classification and Counseling Services:

   a. Chemical Abuse Program;

   b. A. A. programs;

   c. Lifestyle Assessment;

   d. Individual therapy;

   e. Group therapy;

f. Family counseling;

g. Sex Offender treatment processes;

h. Addressing anger and assaultive behavior.

4. Chaplaincy services;

5. Psychological services;

6. Recreational services;

7. Community help programs:

a. Work Release;

b. Family excursions (supervised/unsupervised)

c. Bowling team;

d. Softball team.

8. Contracted services:

a. Physician;

b. Dentist;

c. Optometrist;

d. Religious leader (Chaplain);

e. A dentist and psychiatrist are also provided by the Wyoming State Hospital.

9. Volunteer services:

a. Religious leaders;

b. Educators;

c. Lay counselors.

A sumary of each area follows.

B. DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES CENTER

The new diagnostic services center is a special and unique facility at the Wyoming State Penitentiary. The basic function of this facility is to received and process each offender upon their arrival from the courts and jails.

During the limited stay in the Diagnostic Services Center, a number of vital processes occur in order to ascertain the type of offender we have. What are the needs regarding housing, programming, security, and preparatory processes necessary to formulate a restoration sequence toward his eventual return to the community.

1. The offender is received with the court documents and his personal effects. The personal property is inventoried with the offender, and he signs for its disposition.

2. The offender must undergo a sanitizing process which includes a physical inspection, hot shower, and hair cut.

3. New inmates receive clean clothing and bedding materials in addition to necessary personal items, (i.e. toothbrush, toothpaste, razor and blades, soap, toilet tissue, underwear, socks, blankets, shoes if needed, and jackets as necessary for inclement weather conditions).

4. The inmate is then sent to the infirmary for a complete physical and dental examination.

5. New inmates are assigned temporary living quarters within the Diagnostic Services Center. (Their meals are delivered to them three (3) times a day to their assigned cell).

6. The offenders are photographed and fingerprinted, these and other identifying information are forwarded to the FBI and Wyoming Department of Criminal Investigation.

7. They are required to undergo a series, or battery, of psychological tests, (i.e. Otis Gamma BM, Bender Gestalt Visual Motor Test, Rotter Incomplete Sentences Blank, MMPI and tests of Adult Basic Education).

8. The offenders undergo a personal psychological interview.

9. Each individual is interviewed by the counselor/programmer in an effort to prepare an institutional performance plan.

10. As a group, the new inmates attend an orientation process whereby they learn of methods and practices of the institution process. They also become fami-

liar with the basic rules and regulations, correctional treatment program, and staff officials who will assist them during their incarceration.

11. The inmate is lastly presented to the classification board for initial housing and work assignments and placement into a new facility to begin their program of further progress.

12. The subject is transported to his designated facility.

C. DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES CENTER - STATISTICS

General Statistics - New Inmates Received In The Reception Assessment Unit Fiscal Year 1989 (379)

1. PRIOR FELONIES

No prior felonies	102
One prior felony	129
Two prior felonies	70
Three prior felonies	30
Over three felonies	48

2. MARITAL STATUS

Single	206
Married	80
Separated	12
Divorced	77
Widowed	02
Common Law	02

3. AGES

Under 20	27
20 to 25	98
26 to 30	65
31 to 35	55
36 to 40	35
41 to 45	21
46 to 50	14
51 to 55	05
56 to 71	09

4. DEGREE OF EDUCATION

1st through 6th Grades	16
7th through 9th Grades	46
10th through 12th Grades	262

College Level	40
Unknown	03

5. RACE

Caucasian	287
Black	28
Indian	15
Hispanic	48
Other	01

6. COUNTIES FROM WHICH PRISONERS RECEIVED

Albany	15
Big Horn	03
Campbell	44
Carbon	17
Converse	03
Crook	03
Fremont	30
Goshen	11
Hot Springs	02
Johnson	04
Laramie	51
Lincoln	09
Niobrara	01
Natrona	59
Park	08
Platte	02
Sheridan	21
Sweetwater	29
Sublette	00
Teton	17
Uinta	19
Washakie	02
weston	00
Federal Transfer & Interstate Compact (Some offenders have sentences from multiple counties)	09

7. NATIVE STATE

Alaska	0
Alabama	4
Arkansas	2
Arizona	7
California	24
Colorado	15
Connecticutt	2
District of Columbia	0
Florida	4
Georgia	4

Hawaii	0
Idaho	6
Illinois	11
Indiana	1
Iowa	3
Kansas	5
Kentucky	4
Louisiana	2
Maine	1
Maryland	0
Massachusetts	3
Michigan	5
Minnesota	5
Mississippi	3
Missouri	6
Montana	25
Nebraska	29
Nevada	2
New Hampshire	0
New Jersey	1
New Mexico	8
New York	5
North Carolina	0
North Dakota	1
Ohio	6
Oklahoma	1
Oregon	6
Pennsylvania	5
Rhode Island	1
South Carolina	1
South Dakota	6
Tennessee	1
Texas	18
Utah	9
Vermont	0
Virginia	2
Washington	7
West Virginia	3
Wisconsin	3
Wyoming	102
Foreign	14

8. CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR

Property Type Crimes	129
General Assaultive & Violent Crimes	65
Sexually Assaultive Crimes	54

Drug Related Crimes	45
Other	86
TOTAL	379

D. MEDICAL SERVICES

The overall statistical review of medical activities in Fiscal Year 1989 showed several increases in institutional and community services.This is expected to continue due to the continuing influx of offenders into the Penitentiary. Many such offenders bring with them a diversity of medical problems that must be attended during their incarceration. The following is a statistical overview of health services activities:

Statistics for FY 1989

1. Trips to Carbon County Hospital

Routine	197
Admissions	105
Emergency Room	133
Other Rawlins Clinics and Offices	807
Breakdown of Clinic and office referrals:	
a. Dr. Sridharan	82
b. Dr. Kirsch	49
c. Carbon County X-Ray	328
d. Rawlins Optical	348
TOTAL:	807

2. Other Medical Information

Trips to out-of-town doctor's office	232*

*This represents 164 more trips than the preceding fiscal year.

Admissions/out-of-town hospitals	20*

This represents 11 more than the preceding fiscal year.

Average daily number of offenders on prescribed medication 192*

*This represents an increase of 49 offenders per day on medication over Fiscal Year 1988.

Sick call conducted by the prison infirmary staff 1885

Evening, weekend, and holiday sick call 1453

Medical staff summoned to the prison on weekends and evenings 232

3. Staff Training

Special training continued throughout the fiscal year in the area of A.I.D.S. and C.P.R. instructor courses. These training courses were well attended and the results of such training will benefit the Penitentiary and the State of Wyoming.

E. CLASSIFICATION AND COUNSELING SUMMARY

The following is a summary of classification and counseling actions during Fiscal Year 1989.

1. Types of Classification Action	Number of Cases	Approved Cases
Work/School Assignments	1000	---
Initial Classifications		
To Medium Security	193	---
To Maximum Security	64	---
Other	17	---
Returnees	48	---
Minimum Security Considerations	224	156
Medium Security Considerations (Maximum to Medium)	126	106

Restricted Maximum Security	31	---
General Status Reviews	634	---
Honor Farm Considerations	184	119
Work Release Considerations (BCR Approval)	82	63
Regressive Classifications	183	---
Interstate Transfers	24	14
Wyoming State Hospital Referrals	30	24
Acceptance of Interstate Transferees to Wyoming	0	5
Protective Custody Classifications	17	---
Protective Custody Reviews	137	---
Segregation Reviews	196	---
Community Placement Programs	116	86

2. Counseling Services:

Types of Action	Number of Cases
Individual Counseling Services	4,177
Inmate Contacts	8,070
Initial Classification Referrals	274
Psychological and Psychiatric Referrals	95
Emergency Telephone Calls	721
Preparation Processes for Special Visitation Applications	522
Preparation Processes for Family Visiting Center Applications	652

Representative of Disciplinary Committees	4
Personnel Review	
Preparation of Judicial Requests for Progress Reports	62
Transfers	45
Preparation of Family Excursion Requests	70
Preparation of Information for Inmate Transfers:	
Wyoming State Hospital	24
Interstate Transfer	10

F. CHAPLAINCY SERVICES

In Fiscal Year 1989, Chaplains Lynn Schumacher and Terry Ellis continued the programs in existence with an emphasis on improving/enhancing the present ministries. In regards to the staff of the Wyoming State Penitentiary, a special effort was made and is continuing to be made to be seen as 'chaplains for the staff' as well as for the offender population.

General religious materials and counseling on a personal basis continues to be made available to those offenders in the segregated areas of the institution. Also, within the segregated areas, the Rock of Ages Prison Ministry Team was allowed to visit on a 'door to door' basis.

In the areas of marriage, the number of marriages increased slightly. A few offenders and their prospective brides were counseled on the subject of marriage by the Chaplain prior to their being married.

The most supportive program, on a statewide basis, continues to be the Adopt-A-Block program. This past year it was expanded to include the Women's Penitentiary at Lusk.

Through the use of regular volunteers and special programming such as the Gospel Echoes, Prison Fellowship USA, Prison Outreach International, and the Rock of Ages Prison Ministry team, the religious program is not only promoted but is able to meet the needs of an increasing offender population.

Presently, these services are carried out in areas designated by the Warden, and while the services are ade-

increase in inmate involvement and it appears this trend will continue to increase. An ultimate goal will be to develop a complete mental health department for intense therapy. At present, counselors are greatly consumed in their overall job responsibilities of therapy and caseload management.

K. Community Correctional Alternative Program

During Fiscal Year 1989 the community correctional alternatives program assisted the Wyoming State Penitentiary in the following manner.

There were a total of thirty-five (35) offenders processed through Community Alternatives of Cheyenne. There were eight (8) returned to the penitentiary. There were eight (8 from the center granted parole, five (5) offenders discharged from their sentences, one (1) offender escaped from the center, and thirteen (13) offenders remaining at the center at the end of the fiscal year.

There were a total of thirty (30) offenders processed through Community Alternatives of Casper. There were five (5) offenders returned to the penitentiary. There were thirteen (13) offenders granted parole and four (4) offenders discharged from their sentences. One (1) offender was returned to the Honor Farm. Seven (7) remained at the center at the close of the fiscal year.

There were a total of twenty (20) offenders processed through the Community Alternatives of Gillette. No offenders were returned to the penitentiary and no discharges. There was one (1) offender granted parole and nineteen (19) remaining at the center at the close of the fiscal year.

The overall number of offenders processed through the Community Alternative Program was eighty-five (85) offenders of which there were twenty-two (22) paroled, nine (9) discharged, thirteen (13) returned to the penitentiary, one (1) returned to the Honor Farm, one (1) escaped, and thirty-nine (39) offenders remaining in the program.

VIII. EDUCATION

The Education Department consists of nine (9) vocational programs, Adult Basic Education/General Educational Development (ABE/GED), libraries, law libraries and numerous seminars. The vocational training programs include Machinist, Electronics, Upholstery, Carpentry, Drafting, Welding, Automotive Mechanics, Automotive Body and Radio/TV Broadcasting.

quate, an actual chapel would facilitate not only worship services, but the general working of the chaplaincy.

G. PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

The following is a summary of psychological services provided in Fiscal Year 1989.

General assessment services	379 cases
Institutional evaluation and referral to psychiatrists	95 cases
Institutional evaluation and referral to Wyoming State Hospital	30 cases

H. RECREATION SERVICES

The recreation personnel are responsible for managing all recreational program activities in the maximum, medium, and minimum security units. Such activities include, intramural leagues within the Penitentiary, unit tournaments, interinstitutional tournaments, tournaments involving Wyoming State Penitentiary inmates and outside community teams, umpire and referee clinics, training and supervisional aid.

As a means to provide physical fitness, improve morale, improve social skills, and generally eliminate boredom, the recreation department is designed to provide opportunities to as many inmates as possible who desire to become involved with recreational activities provided at the institution. Inmate recreational interests were reflected in such physical activities as softball, basketball, weight lifting, handball, racquetball, volleyball, boxing, playing pool, ping-pong, horseshoes, card and board games. The community excursion program permits approved minimum security inmates to participate in community softball and basketball leagues.

The Penitentiary is designed to provide recreational activities in the following units:

1. Reception and Assessment Unit

   - Day rooms
   - Library
   - Outdoor enclosed recreation yard
   - Television

2. Minimum Security Unit

- Multipurpose, gymnasium and visiting room
- Softball field
- Library
- Day rooms
- Television
- Ping-pong/pool table room
- Visiting modular
- Horseshoe pits
- Weight room
- Outdoor recreational room

3. Medium Security Unit

- Gymnasium
- Weight room
- Ping-pong/pool table room
- Hobby rooms
- Visiting center
- Library
- Day rooms
- Television
- Horseshoe pits
- Outdoor recreational yard
- Softball field
- Music room

4. Maximum Security Unit

- Gymnasium
- Weight room
- Ping-pong/pool table room
- Hobby rooms
- Music room
- Visiting center
- Library
- Day rooms
- Television
- Horseshoe pits
- Outdoor recreational yard
- Softball field

The following improvements and work have been completed in the recreational areas over the past year.

1. Pool tables, including rails and slate were recovered and redone in minimum, medium, modular, and maximum units including D-block three (3) times each.

2. Weight machines were repaired and redone in all units.

3. New horsehoe pits were built in the south and north medium modular units and the minimum unit. Road base dirt was added to the horsehoe pits in all units.

4. New basketball rims were installed in the maximum unit gymnasium.

5. Restrooms and office were repainted in the medium unit gymnasium.

6. In the medium and maximum unit gymnasiums, the floors were repaired and the lines repainted.

7. New lights were installed in the medium and maximum unit gymnasiums.

8. Two (2) new bench machines were made for the medium unit gymnasium.

9. New pull down bars were made for the medium unit gymnasium.

10. A new weight machine was made for the minimum unit weight area.

11. Wall sign-chains were added to weight area in medium unit to prohibit walk-through traffic and as an added safety feature.

12. In the medium gymnasium, the north water faucet was turned on and repaired.

13. In all units softball gloves were repaired and replaced.

14. A new field marker machine was made for the softball fields.

15. Road side dirt was added to the infields of the softball fields in all of the units.

16. New dugouts were installed at the minimum unit softball field.

17. In the medium and maximum unit softball fields, new bases were added.

18. The basketball rim in the Reception and Assessment recreation area was repaired and replaced.

The following reflects the types and frequency of organized activities:

ACTIVITY	MAXIMUM	MEDIUM	MINIMUM
softball	80	80	70
basketball	65	70	55
volleyball	35	40	30
football	20	20	20
handball	60	35	20
boxing	05	05	0
weightlifting	90	95	75
powerlifting	20	25	10
pool/billiards	100	100	100
board games	35	35	35
horseshoes	40	40	30
music club	20	20	10
track/field	20	20	20
racquetball	50	60	20
ping pong	05	05	05

The following tournaments were held and attended during the past fiscal year which involved teams coming from the community to the Penitentiary or teams from the Penitentiary going to the community to participate:

1. The minimum unit softball team travelled to Hanna in July, 1988, to participate in the Hanna Invitational Softball tournament.

2. The medium unit physical fitness fire crew trained outside Penitentiary grounds in July, 1988.

3. A power weight lifting meet was held in the maximum unit. Wyoming State Penitentiary weight lifters participated in the Ohio Conference of Teamsters National Prison Postal weight lifting meet in August, 1988.

4. A softball tournament was held at the Wyoming State Penitentiary in September, 1988 which involved fourteen (14) community teams and three (3) Penitentiary teams.

5. Four (4) inmates from the medium unit travelled to Gillette, Wyoming for the Wyoming State Powerlifting Championship in November, 1988.

6. A thirty (30) and over minimum unit basketball team participated in the Rawlins Men City league and tournament from December, 1988 through March, 1989.

7. A minimum unit fastbreak basketball team participated in the Rawlins Men City league from December, 1988 through March, 1989.

8. Wyoming State Penitentiary hosted a basketball tournament in February, 1989 involving twelve (12) community teams and three (3) penitentiary teams.

9. A minimum unit basketball team travelled to Medicine Bow, Wyoming for the Medicine Bow Lions Club basketball tournament in March, 1989. A minimum unit basketball team also travelled to Medicine Bow in May, 1989 for the Virginian Softball Tournament.

10. The minimum unit basketball team travelled to Hanna, Wyoming for the Hanna Recreation Center basketball tournament in April, 1989.

11. The minimum unit softball team participated in the Rawlins Men City league from May, 1989 through September, 1989.

12. A minimum unit softball team participated in the Rawlins Carbon Cup softball tournament in June, 1989.

13. Fourteen (14) minimum unit inmates acted as umpires for the Rawlins Little League Baseball from June through July, 1989.

I. SPECIAL INTEREST PROGRAMS

Work Release Program (Rawlins Center)

1. The Work Release Program was initiated in the year 1972, and has continued to function well, being well received by the Rawlins community. This program is structured to allow offenders to leave the confines of the penitentiary for the purpose of work or school. This program is directed by penitentiary policy as well as State Statutes. Work Release is a privilege which may be available to both violent and nonviolent inmates. The program does provide for economic resources and a gradual re-entry to freedom for those who are placed on the program. The work release program has provided inmates with places of employment upon their release from the Penitentiary, thus helping provide those inmates with an acceptable parole plan. The maximum capacity for this center is twenty (20) offenders.

Inmates serving a sentence for a non-violent crime may become eligible for work release participation

when they reach a sentence status of six (6) months prior to a possible release date. Inmates serving a sentence for a violent crime are eligible when they are within two (2) months of their possible release date.

2. During Fiscal Year 1989, there were 61 offenders brought before the Board of Charities and Reform for work release review, 56 of whom were approved. Of these 56, 7 inmates were removed from work release status for disciplinary reasons. One (1) offender was placed on furlough and absconded.

Outlaw Mercantile

Outlaw Mercantile was started in May 1986, as an outlet for the inmates' hobby products. These include: covered wagon lamps, leather belts, purses, billfolds, coin purses, key fobs, paintings, earrings, as well as many other items.

Currently the store is open six days per week but as the cold weather sets in shorter hours will be instituted.

The store generated $56,096.32 in funds for the inmates participating in the store operation.

Profit computations are shown below:

Gross Sales 07-01-88 - 06-30-89	=	$61,704.85
Overhead (10% of gross sales)	=	$ 5,609.53
Net Profit	=	$56,095.32

Inmate Fire Fighting Crew Activities

The Penitentiary assisted in combating seven (7) forest fires within the State from July, 1988 to August, 1988. The inmate personnel involved in the fighting of the forest fires were provided physical endurance tests and training from the Penitentiary staff and forest service before they were allowed to participate in this activity.

Penitentiary security officers accompanied the fire fighters on each assignment. Below is a list of the dates, number of inmates and location of the fires with which the inmate fire crew assisted:

Date	Inmates Assisting	Location
7-07-88	13	Midwest
7-12-88	12	Beckham

7-16-88	06	Ten Sleep
7-16-88	06	Meadow Lark Lake
7-27-88	20	Kaycee
8-01-88	20	Campbell County
8-15-88	25	New Haven

J. MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMMING

The main objective of all the mental health programs is for the staff and, most importantly, the inmate to identify emotional, psychological, social and physical problems. To genuinely become involved in a theraputic setting to explore avenues to assert himself for change to resolve the disorder or to learn socially acceptable behaviors are the goals of this programming.

The mental health programs are arranged into two types:

1. Group type therapy.

2. Activity type groups.

The first type of groups are called therapy groups. These groups vary from unit, but are all centered around the individual acknowledgment of a specific problem and ability to share it with the group. These groups deal with everything from life-style assessment to drug problems. The optimum goal in all of these groups is for the individual to identify his problems and to work toward self-improvement by dealing with and hopefully resolving that problem. Group type therapies that are presently being offered at the Wyoming State Penitentiary are:

1. Basic Drug/Alcohol Group,

2. Taking Charge,

3. Parents Anonymous Group,

4. Alcoholics Anonymous Group,

5. Life-style Assessment Group,

6. Reality Therapy Group,

7. Veterans Out Reach,

8. How to Win,

9. Change Can be Positive,

10. Goal Planning Group,

11. Narcotics Anonymous,

12. Behavioral Ethics (Child Molesters) Level I,

13. Intensive Exploration (Rape/Murder) Level I,

14. Behavioral Ethics, Level II,

15. Intensive Exploration, Level II,

16. Child Molesters Anonymous (C.M.A.),

17. Sexaholics Anonymous,

18. Protective Custody Sex Offenders Group,

19. Transactional Analysis.

Goals for Fiscal Year 1989 are to continue to present mental health programs and to sustain what is presently being offered to the inmate population. This will manifest a more intense therapy for inmates who are amenable and ready for a step up in their therapy goals.

The following is a breakdown of the various mental health programs, indicating the number of groups and inmate involvement for Fiscal Year 1989:

Group Therapies	No. of Groups For the Year
Alcoholic Anonymous	3 (ongoing)
Narcotics Anonymous	2 (ongoing)
Sexual Addicts Anonymous	3 (ongoing)
Child Molesters Anonymous	1 (ongoing)
Sex Offender Treatment (Protective Custody)	1 (ongoing)
Facilitated Therapy Groups	
Behavioral Ethics Program *	3 (ongoing)
Ethical Considerations Seminar	1 (ongoing)

Specific Modalities Therapy *	3 (ongoing)
How To win	1 (ongoing)
Chemical Usage (Exploration)	1 (ongoing)
Chemical Abuse (Drug and Alcohol Treatment)	1 (ongoing)
Trailhead (Drug and Alcohol Treatment)	1 (ongoing)
Change Can Be Positive	1 (ongoing)
Reality Therapy	5 (ongoing)
A.I.D.S. Support Group	1 (ongoing)
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Seminar	1 (ongoing)
Transactional Analysis	3 (ongoing)
Self and Others (previously Parents Anonymous)	1 (ongoing)

*Dealing with sexually assaultive behavior.

ACTIVITY-ORIENTATED GROUPS:

	No. of Inmates Involved	No. of Groups In	No. of Trips Out	Total No. of Civilians Seen
InReach/OutReach Program	15	16	07	4,298
"Tell It Like It Is" Program	10	19	08	1,025

Note:

Consideration must be given for these figures in that inmates openly enter/exit the various groups that are recognized as ongoing. Thus, figures are calculated in that sense. As well, there have been several video tapings, TV interviews, and radio interviews for the activity-orientated groups this past year.

This past year the counseling department has reached its goals. All therapy groups experienced an

The goals of the Education Department are to provide the opportunity and atmosphere wherein an inmate is able to learn to think effectively, work for a living and develop feelings of self-worth. This past year the total number of students enrolled in all education programs was 556. This is an increase of approximately 100 students from Fiscal Year 1988. A new program was added to the educational department this year, Basic Computer Literacy.

In the Adult Basic Education and General Education Development classes, 51 percent obtained a General Education Development certificate. Of those failing to receive a General Education Development certificate, 20 percent were moved administratively before they could complete the course. Seven percent dropped out of class by their own volition. The number of students receiving a General Education Development certificate is an increase of three percent over the previous year. While the number of students moved administratively remained the same.

The Educational Department is also offering three additional classes in the Maximum Security Unit. These classes are Spanish, Advanced Mathematics, and Theory of Electronics. These courses are supervised by the General Educational Development instructor in the Minimum Security Unit and taught by inmate instructors. A total of 59 inmates elected to participate in these program with 30 percent of those enrolling receiving a certificate of completion. The Basic Computer Literacy course is offered in the Medium Security Unit. The equipment was purchased through a federal grant with the course starting in April, 1989. A twelve week course is offered which meets three days a week. Two classes are offered, one in the afternoons and one in the evening. This course has proved very popular.

Vocational training is offered in the Medium Security Unit. The Educational Department offers ten (10) vocational programs; Electronics, Radio and Television Broadcasting, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drafting, Machine Shop, Technology, Welding, Carpentry, Auto Mechanics, and Auto Body/Fender Repair. During this year a total of 335 inmates enrolled in the vocational programs offered. Fifty-four percent of the students were moved administratively before completing the program and eleven percent dropped out of the vocational program they were enrolled in before completing the program.

The following is a yearly summary of enrollment activity:

1. Adult Basic Education and GED Certification

Fiscal Year	Enrollment	Certified	Dropped out	Admin. moved
1983	154	64 (42%)	23 (14%)	33 (20%)
1984	163	84 (52%)	30 (19%)	38 (25%)
1985	127	60 (47%)	18 (14%)	33 (26%)
1986	167	99 (58%)	22 (13%)	40 (24%)
1987	192	117 (61%)	34 (18%)	50 (26%)
1988	127	62 (48%)	4 (3%)	21 (16%)
1989	150	77 (51%)	10 (7%)	29 (20%)

2. Vocational Education

Fiscal Year	Enrollment	Certified	Dropped out	Admin. moved
1983	415	115 (28%)	114 (28%)	152 (37%)
1984	392	132 (34%)	99 (25%)	121 (31%)
1985	390	115 (29%)	94 (24%)	114 (29%)
1986	465	121 (26%)	96 (21%)	103 (22%)
1987	507	129 (25%)	98 (19%)	111 (22%)
1988	330	123 (37%)	49 (15%)	68 (20%)
1989	335	181 (54%)	38 (11%)	76 (22%)

3. Fiscal Year Enrollments

Course	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89
Electronics	52	75	106	114	131	58	72
TV/Radio Broadcasting	n/a	6	8	14	15	25	26
Machinist	11	17	17	18	17	21	25
Drafting	39	47	36	38	36	62	60
Upholstery	22	8	3	3	6	9	4
Welding	58	60	35	33	36	32	32
Automotive	31	27	30	36	39	64	64
Carpentry	37	40	61	52	66	38	68

B. ADULT BASIC EDUCATION

The Adult Basic Education Program is designed to provide the student who has dropped out of high school an oppor-

tunity to earn a high school equivalency diploma or certificate. Computerized descriptive programming is applied to the teaching process. With this tool, specific areas of need can be identified and the various grade levels of functioning revealed. With the results of the prescription, the instructor was able to augment the learning process with drill and practice computer software. Generally, the introduction of computers into the Adult Basic Education has contributed significantly to student motivation and attendance.

Fiscal Year	Enrollment	Certified	Dropped Out	Administratively Moved
1984	163	85 (52%)	30 (19%)	38 (25%)
1985	127	60 (47%)	18 (14%)	33 (26%)
1986	167	99 (58%)	22 (13%)	40 (24%)
1987	192	117 (61%)	34 (18%)	50 (26%)
1988	127	62 (48%)	4 (3%)	21 (16%)

C. LIBRARIES

This year each unit library received eight local newspapers from throughout Wyoming in addition to the Rocky Mountain News from Denver. At a cost of approximately $1000, three subscriptions of each of the following daily papers were received: Casper Star Tribune; Cheyenne Eagle; Cody Enterprise; Laramie Boomerang; Riverton Ranger; Sheridan Press; Uinta County Herald; Wyoming Eagle and the Rocky Mountain News; Gillette News Record; Buffalo Bulletin; Glenrock Independent, Kemmerer Enterprise.

Four subscriptions each to Ebony, Life, People, Sports Illustrated, True West, and Field and Stream were received and distributed to each unit and the reception area.

D. LAW LIBRARY

Over the fiscal year, a total of 1,800 books were checked out to inmates. The Wyoming Statutes and Supplements were logged out in the library an average of two times a day.

There were over 800 law books transported to the Maximum Security Unit Law Library through the interloan system.

An allocation of $10,000.00 per biennium supports the court ordered legal libraries.

E. KWSP CHANNEL 3

This television system airs taped programming 18 hours each day and is used to "televise" college credit tele-

courses, seminars (locally prepared), educational programming and specials, penitentiary video-taped messages to the inmate population, and even the Penitentiary's sporting events. On weekends first-run movies are shown.

F. FISCAL YEAR 1989 - PROGRAM FUNDING

Shop	1989 Expenditures
Automotive	$ 5,000.00
Welding	5,000.00
Electronics	2,800.00
Machining	2,000.00
Carpentry	2,200.00
ABE/GED	1,900.00

G. FEDERAL PROGRAMS

During Fiscal Year 1989, two grants totaling $18,800.00 were awarded the Penitentiary.

1. A grant of $12,000.00 was awarded to develop the computer literacy course.

2. A $6,800.00 grant was obtained for an assistant instructor in the Adult Basic Education program.

H. COLLEGE PROGRAM

The college program at the Penitentiary, coordinated through Central Wyoming College in Riverton, completed its 15th year of classes in May, 1989, graduating three inmate students. The three graduates who participated in commencement ceremonies marked the fifth consecutive graduating "class" from the penitentiary and raised the total of graduating students to 33 since 1985.

Enrollment in classes has remained stable with an average of 120 students. As in past terms, the primary contributing factor that enables inmates to enroll are the various financial assistance programs (i.e. PELL Grants, Wyoming Vietnam Veteran Tuition Assistance, Penitentiary tuition assistance, and CWC granted academic scholarships. Without these assistance programs the CWC program would not be viable. Ninety-seven percent of the inmate students receive some form of tuition assistance to help off-

set the costs of their continuing education. The college program has become an integral part of the rehabilitation process at the Penitentiary. This is a process that entails commitment by the inmate, penitentiary and Central Wyoming College. Increasingly class enrollments and curriculum development are a few examples of that comitment to provide educational programs for the inmate population.

The college program continues to provide a viable, meaningful, continuing education opportunity to inmate students. As increasing nbumbers of inmate students complete their Associate degree programs, however, there will be an increasing need for a 4-year degree, even post-graduate degree program. To this end, then, the long-term goal in college programming will be the establishment of a program to better handle the continuing education needs of a more educated inmate student population.

IX. PAROLE BOARD STATISTICS

The Wyoming State Parole Board is an agency which is directed by the Governor's office. The Board consists of five (5) appointed members who meet on a rotational basis of three (3) members each hearing. These members review and determine both an inmate's parole eligibility and the amount of time an inmate will serve in the community on an approved parole program.

Inmates actually become eligible for parole consideration upon completion of their minimum sentence. There is an obligation of the parole board to review an inmate's case three (3) months prior to the expiration of the minimum sentence. Minimum sentences of five (5) or more years are reviewed at the conclusion of the first five (5) years and each year thereafter.

The following information is a summary of parole board activity during the past two years.

	FY 1988	FY 1989
Total inmates reviewed	429	398
Regularly scheduled case reviews	379	364
Special and/or unscheduled case reviews	50	30
Eligible inmates denied parole	117	170
Inmates placed on parole	125	75
Inmates paroled to new numbers or detainers	13	12

Inmates commuted	13	06
Inmates having their parole revoked	16	14

Prison employees, including the Warden, unit managers, counselors, chaplain, classification/parole supervisor, and records supervisor expended in excess of 1,800 man hours in work related to the preparation of parole board reports, agency in-house interviews, and attendance at the parole board hearings. The counselors in particular, have been heavily impacted by work related to parole hearings. This emphasis placed upon parole board casework management does in fact limit the amount of time a counselor is able to spend in the actual required counseling and/or prison related casework management.

X. SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1989

The jurisdictional population (offenders in the Penitentiary and those dispersed throughout the various out-reach programs) as of June 30, 1989 was 932 offenders. There were 722 offenders in the units of the Penitentiary and 211 offenders dispersed among the Wyoming State Honor Farm, Community Correction Alternative Programs, and some offenders of whom are transferred to other states involved with us in the inter-state compact agreement. The specific statistics for the jurisdictional population is as follows:

Race

Asian	02
Black	45
Caucasian	739
Hispanic	41
Native American	104
Other	01

Age

16 to 18 years	04
19 to 20 years	14
21 to 24 years	146
25 to 30 years	265
31 to 40 years	324
41 to 50 years	122
51 to 60 years	43
61 to 64 years	10
65 to 70 years	04

Marital Status

Single	441
Married	215
Divorced	224
Separated	24
Widowed	28

Crime Types

Drug Related Crimes	70
Property Type Crimes	272
Parole Revocations	25
Escape Status	56
Habitual Criminals	13
Sexually Assaultive Crimes	186
General Assaultive/Violent Crimes	309

Education Grade Level of Offenders

1st	01
2nd	03
3rd	01
4th	00
5th	05
6th	04
7th	14
8th	39
9th	56
10th	93
11th	102
12th	242
G.E.D.	262
13th	28
14th	58
15th	09
16th	13
17th	02

Offenders With Prior Convictions	647
Offenders With Prior Incarcerations	485
Offenders Claiming Alcohol Abuse	619
Offenders Claiming Drug Abuse	606

(Note) Some offenders claim multiple abuse of alcohol and drugs.

Offenders Having Concurrent Sentences	277
Offenders Having Consecutive Sentences	132

WYOMING HONOR FARM
RIVERTON, WYOMING

GARY STARBUCK
SUPERINTENDENT

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WYOMING HONOR FARM

Introduction

Wyoming State Statutes [25-2-102 (a) and 25-2-102 (c)] established the Penitentiary Farms (now called the Wyoming Honor Farm) and defined its basic functions:

(a) "The State of Wyoming is hereby authorized to establish, maintain and operate one or more penitentiary farms or same as needed and necessary to provide a place of confinement for persons committed to the Wyoming State Penitentiary."

(b) "All funds from the sale of products or services produced on penitentiary farms shall be credited to the Intra-Governmental Fund to pay for a percentage of the Honor Farm Program."

(c) "All penitentiary farms established as herein provided shall be operated and maintained under the general supervision of the State Board of Charities and Reform."

The Wyoming Honor Farm serves as a place where incarcerated male felons can learn to be productive in a supervised agricultural environment. The Honor Farm teaches men how to work, how to accept and live by the limits and responsibilities of a job and how to appreciate the fulfillment of completing an assigned task, plus being able to see the results of their hard work. In addition to agricultural related vocations the Honor Farm offers vocational training in Construction Trades, Farm Mechanics, Meat Processing, Dairy Herd Management, Swine Management, Beef Herd Management, and Crop Production. The Wyoming Honor Farm as an agency, encompasses more than farming or a place of confinement as stated in the State Statute 25-2-102 (a). The State Board of Charities and Reform took action on September 1, 1977 to administratively and fiscally separate farming work and work release operations from the Wyoming State Penitentiary. As an agency, the Wyoming Honor Farm supervises the statewide Work Release programs as authorized by law (7-13-717) through (7-13-726) with general supervision from the Warden of the Wyoming State Penitentiary and the State Board of Charities and Reform.

The Honor Farm is an institution which combines vocational training, a therapeutic environment, and a productive working farm operation. The Wyoming Honor Farm was acquired by the

Twenty- First Legislature in 1931, and $50,000 was appropriated for the Honor Farm's first year of operation. Located at the northern boundary of the City of Riverton, in Fremont County, the Honor Farm totals 869 acres. In the spring of 1979, action was taken to expand the farming operations of this agency with the addition of approximately 2,457 acres of State and leased lands (480 acres school lease, 321 acres private lease from John Henry and 1,360 acres federal lease from the National Guard) directly adjacent to the Wyoming State Training School in Lander. The program at the Honor Farm is geared toward vocational training, plus utilizing production, processing and distribution of farm products, specifically cattle, swine, dairy and field crops, as a therapeutic tool which teaches appropriate work habits and allows the resident the opportunity to feel productive. The Honor Farm provides meat products, primarily for themselves and the Wyoming State Penitentiary, with other institutions (Wyoming Boys' School, Wyoming Girls' School, Wyoming Pioneer Home, Wyoming Women's Center, and Wyoming Youth Treatment Center, Wyoming State Training School, State Hospital in Evanston, and the Veteran's Home in Buffalo) receiving limited amounts.

At present, there are four houses to house staff members. There is a barn, dairy barn, butcher shop, hog house and finishing barn, construction shop, garage, welding shop, and mechanic's shop. In addition, the Administration Building, which has offices, kitchen, dining room, and living quarters for 115 residents. A new feed-mill, hog gestation shed, feedlot and Vocational Education Shop Building were added in FY 84. Solar retrofits have been added to the Modular Dorm and the Administration Building. A new dorm housing 40 men was completed in October, 1985 for a cost of $425,000.

The Honor Farm, as of 9/01/89 has the following farm enterprises:

969 Head of Beef Cattle	638 Head Swine
280 mother cows	84 brood sows
142 heifers	4 boars
321 calves	138 baby pigs
17 bulls	255 growers pigs over 3 mos.
175 steers (yearling)	69 finishers
17 horses	12 gilts
17 Holsteins	

100 Dairy Cattle	Crops (Riverton)
45 producing cows	64.3 acres of Corn Silage
30 heifers	321.3 acres Alfalfa
25 calves	480.0 acres irrigated pasture (Lander)
	93.7 acres Sudan/Sorghum
	6.0 acres sweet corn
	60.5 acres Oats
	20.0 acres Alfalfa (University Test Plot)

46.0 acres irrigated pasture
(Riverton)
1/4 acre Garden

67 Head of WIld Horses

On June 23, 1988, in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, the Honor Farm began training wild horses for the Adopt-a-Horse Program offered by the BLM. The BLM pays the Honor Farm $2.40 per horse/per day to groom and saddle break mustangs for the general public and the Forest Service. Thus far the Honor Farm has trained a total of 329 horses, 100 of which have gone for private adoption, 10 to the Honor Farm, 4 to the Forest Service, 148 to the Eastern United States for private adoption, with 67 remaining on site. As of June 30, 1989 we have we have generated $66,536.40 in revenue for the intergovernmental fund and are currently looking to gradually expand the program in the next two years to 200 horses on an on-going basis. This has been an excellent program that has generated national and international interest to the news media. During the past six months we have had visits from the Today Show, film crews from Japan and France, three news crews from Wyoming Television Channels, as well as several articles by the Riverton, Cheyenne, and Casper newspapers. The Wild Horse Program has also proven to be an extremely therapeutic program for many residents of the Honor Farm who take a great deal of pride in their accomplishments with the horses. An average of 9 to 10 residents are employed in the program at all times.

The goal of the Wyoming Honor Farm is to produce or purchase, process, and distribute meat and vegetables to several State Institutions.

In June of 1981, the Board of Charities and Reform instructed the Honor Farm to set up to begin operating within the guidelines of an Intragovernmental Fund. Because of this directive, the following changes were recommended.

(1) The Farm's budget should be divided into two programs:

One funded by the General Fund and one funded by the Intragovernmental Fund should cover those costs which would be incurred by the State even if the farming operation did not exist. Items in this program would include food, clothing, medical care, part of the utilities and the like. The other program would include those items inherent to the farming operation such as livestock, feed, equipment and fertilizer.

This directive was followed by the Legislature when they mandated the Honor Farm to develop an Intragovernmental Fund to cover all costs of the farming operation excluding salaries. The Honor Farm has the Administrative account (001) which is all General Fund money. The Farm Account (002) is composed of General Funds and Intragovernmental Funds. Only salaries are paid by General

Funds in the Farm Account. Also at the directive of the Legislature a Vocational Educational Account (003) was developed for the purpose of starting and expanding vocational educational pro- grams. This account is funded entirely from General Funds. These accounts were begun in FY 83, (July 1982).

(2) The Farm should be allowed to set its own price for its goods to insure total recovery of the costs incurred both directly and indirectly in the farming operation. This will establish once and for all whether the Farm is a viable operation because their goods will be in competition with those of private enterprise for quality and price.

The Legislature directed the Honor Farm to begin charging realistic prices for their products in January of 1982, and to begin depositing the money to the Intragovernmental Fund in March of 1982. These funds could not be spent until FY 83.

(3) The Farm should be separated from the Penitentiary both financially and administratively in June of 1981.

Residents placed on the Honor Farm are classified as to risk to the community by the Penitentiary classification committee, and are then screened once again by the Warden of the Penitentiary and the Superintendent, or his representative, of the Honor Farm. The policy is to assign residents to the Honor Farm in accordance with classification objectives regarding Minimum Security custody assignment. Due to the nature and variety of programs available at the Honor Farm, particular concern is given to the amount of time remaining on the resident's sentence prior to a possible release date. For example, the Farm may need residents who are serving longer sentences for assignments in the farm industries; while residents with less time to serve would be placed in training programs and/or Work Release programs. Thus, to achieve continuity in farm industry programs it is practical to have residents for longer periods of time, while a continued flow of residents through the training and Work Release programs provide for dependable transfer opportunities for residents serving lesser sentences.

At present the resident population is 114. It has been as high as 118, and is expected to remain between 115 and 120 residents in FY 90.

The Work Release program was instituted in February of 1972 with the placement of residents in Rawlins, Casper and Gillette. Due to our crowded conditions, political considerations, and lack of living area, the Casper and Gillette programs were terminated during the latter part of FY 79, and the first two months of FY 80. On December 10, 1979 the Work Release program was initiated on the Honor Farm with residents working throughout Fremont County. At present there are only two Work Release Programs, Riverton and Rawlins.

During FY 89, 81 residents participated in the Work Release program in Riverton as compared to 39 in FY 87 and 61 in FY 88. In FY 89, 25 men were transferred to one of the community alternatives programs, thus a total of 96 men participated in work release status.

Philosophy

The philosophy of the Honor Farm would be the same as the philosophy of the State Penitentiary where applicable. The general philosophy is as follows:

"Traditionally, penitentiaries have been awarded the task of separating criminal offenders from society; however, society has not often reflected upon the fact that the majority of offenders would soon return to the communities from which they were sentenced. Further contributing to this dilemma, is the fact that the prison system has been traditionally, and perhaps unintentionally, successful in teaching residents merely how to live in prison as opposed to providing skills needed for successful non-prison life. The net result of this conflict can be measured in terms of high recidivism rate and an equally high financial burden upon the taxpayer whose money is necessary for prison operation".

Considering the fact that the Wyoming State Penitentiary according to State statutes and court sentencing orders, must provide the function of security, (i.e., isolate the more dangerous criminal from society, ensure that the offender serves his imposed sentence. and provide him protection while he is incarcerated) integration into the community is not an easy task to achieve. Nevertheless, the Wyoming State Penitentiary (and Wyoming Honor Farm) further recognizes the fact that the traditional prison system does not provide, with its often debilitating resident environment and social system, the individual offender with the necessary safety precautions or protection and rehabilitative incentive. Subsequently, it is the Honor Farm's purpose to maintain, as much as possible, an environment free of criminal behavior in order that the offender may be required to exert no effort for self protection while maximum effort for self betterment.

A correctional system should be economically managed. Nobody should be held in maximum security custody who can be safely released to the Honor Farm or community supervision. Nobody should be more supervised than safety requires. The closer the confinement the greater the cost. Needless supervision wastes money. Thus, the reason for the Wyoming State Honor Farm.

The policy of the Honor Farm, developed by the Board of Charities and Reform in 1977, as to the Farm Operation Goals and Objective is as follows:

Policy:

Farm production functions are not-for-profit activities designed to provide select residents genuine farm related training and work experience. Such activities entail conduction of exemplary farming operations and the provisions of food products to other institutions under the Board of Charities and Reform.

On-farm functions are preparing the resident for a successful sojourn in the "free-world". Such activities entail a heavy emphasis on pre-release programs that capitalize on community education and treatment resources; plus screening, preparing and arranging for resident participation in State Work Release Programs.

A secondary function of this facility is to provide "protective custody" to low security risk residents who for whatever reason (legal, medical, psychological, etc.) cannot safely survive in some other penal facility.

The Mission of the Honor Farm is:

(1) To prepare residents assigned to the Honor Farm to return successfully to community life.

(2) To produce beef, pork and vegetables, to be sold to State Institutions at a savings to the State; plus produce milk to be sold to Western Dairyman's Cooperative Incorporated (W.D.C.I.)

The Objective is:

(1) To reduce recidivism to the lowest possible denominator, and to help the resident become a better citizen and a taxpayer.

The Goals are:

(1) Through the discipline of work, teach the resident good work habits.

(2) Through production, develop a pride of accomplishment for a job well done.

(3) Through individual and group counseling, based on in individual treatment plans, prepare the resident to return to the community life.

(4) Help develop, with the resident, a support system with family, friends, and community services to sustain him once released.

(5) Through education and counseling, eliminate dependency on

drugs and alcohol.

(6) Upgrade skills and employment opportunities to increase self-supporting opportunities after release.

(7) Expose the resident to community living through supervised, controlled visits and Work Release, and unsupervised furloughs.

(8) Through limited self government, teach the resident to function within the democratic process.

(9) Through a vocational educational system, provide basic, short term education, supplemented by supervised on-the-job training to equip the resident with a clear understanding of the assigned task and a functional vocational education.

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BUSINESS
BUSINESS MANAGER
VOC. ED./FARM OPERATIONS
CHIEF OF SECURITY
CORRECTIONAL DVLP. WORKER II
CORRECTIONAL DVLP. WORKER II
CORRECTIONAL DVLP. WORKER II
CORRECTIONAL DVLP. WORKER II
CORRECTIONAL DVLP. WORKER II
CORRECTIONAL DVLP. WORKER II
WR SPECIALIST (RIVERTON)
WR SPECIALIST (RAWLINS)
CORR. DEV. SPECIALIST
FISCAL CONTROL TECHNICIAN II
CORR. VOC. EDUCATOR - CONSTRUCTION
CORR. VOC. EDUCATOR - MEAT PROCESSING
CORR. FACILITY SERVICES SPECIALIST
VOCATIONAL EDUCATOR - CROPS
VOCATIONAL EDUCATOR - MECHANICS
FARM PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR (DAIRY)
VOCATIONAL EDUCATOR - WILD HORSES (PART TIME)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Wyoming Honor Farm, as an agency was budgeted $1,576,024.69 for FY 89. This included General Fund Appropriation ($1,030,492.00), Intragovernmental Funds from sales of farm products ($381,900.69), and Omnibus Land Income Funds ($160,813.00). In addition the Honor Farm spent $2,487.67 on Capital Outlay Projects, of a total of ($2,819.00) appropriated. These funds were spent on renovation of the electrical system in all buildings. At the end of FY 89 there was a total of $28,817.59 encumbered, and a balance of $97,059.92.

The General Fund appropriation was divided among three (3) programs: Administration (01), Farm (02), and Vocational Education (03); and one (1) Capital Outlay project and three (3) Omnibus Land Income Funds to; Study Sewage Ponds (071), Connect Water Wells (070), and Form Sewer District (007).

The following table shows a visual representation of how these funds were used:

PROGRAM	APPROPRIATED GENERAL FUNDS	OMNIBUS FUNDS	INTRAGOVERNMENT FUNDS
Admin (01)	$786,682.00		
Farm (02)	$133,240.50		$381,900.69 (budgeted $620,257.00)
Vocational (03)	$107,750.50		
Capital Outlay	$2,819.00	$160,813.00	
TOTAL	$1,030,492.00	$160,813.00	$381,900.69

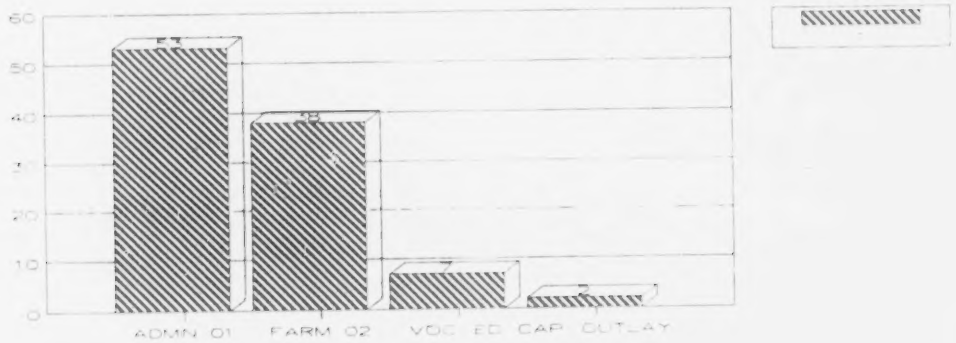
PROGRAM	TOTAL SPENT	ENCUMBERED	BALANCE
Admin (01)	$778,214.54		$8,467.46
Farm (02)	$564,615.23	$28,817.59	($49,474.04)
Vocational (03)	$103,186.33		$4,564.17
Capital/Omnibus	$30,129.67		$133,502.33
TOTAL	$1,476,145.77	$28,817.59	$97,059.92

CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS

1) 073 73.01 FY 85 - Electrical Renovation. A total of $283,000 was appropriated to upgrade the electrical system of the Honor Farm, place it underground, and upgrade the buildings. In FY 89 the beginning balance was $2,819.00 of which $2,487.67 was expended to upgrade electrical service within the buildings

leaving a balance of $331.33 which was returned to the General Fund at the end of FY 89.

A GRAPH OF THE PERCENTAGES:



#1 on the graph is the Administration Program; this consists of administrative salaries, salaries of residents with administrative duties, housing and maintaining the residents, administrative and security costs, plus medical, work release, utilities, travel, and repair and remodeling of the buildings. Total expenditures in this program required 52.7% of the entire budget expended.

#2 is the Farm Program. Under this budget all of the salaries for the men involved in the agricultural programs come from this area, plus all costs associated with the operation of the crops, livestock, slaughter facility, wild horse program, milk production and that portion of utilities associated with those programs. The majority of these funds come from the Intragovernmental Fund, which are funds mainly generated by the sale of meat, crops, livestock, milk and training/feeding of wild horses which is generated on the Farm. Total expenditures of this program required 38.2% of the entire budget expended.

#3 is the Vocational Education Program. From this budget come the salaries for some of the Shop Industries Supervisors, and the costs associated with the educational aspects of the programs. At this time there are educational programs in Building and maintenance, Meat Cutting, Farm/Automotive Mechanics, Swine management, Dairy Management, Crop Production, Beef Management, and Wild Horse Training and Management. Total expenditures for this program required 7% of the entire budget expended.

#4 is all of the Capital Outlay and Omnibus funds spent in FY 89, these funds were described on the preceding page. A total of 2% of the entire budget were expended in this area.

ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

During FY 89, $778,241.54 was spent on this program. The objective of this program is to reduce recidivism to the lowest possible denominator, and to help the resident become a better citizen and taxpayer. To reach this objective we have outlined the goals in the Introduction; but basically it means that as a state institution we will provide a community for adult convicted felons to live in a clean, decent facility which encourages them to effectively deal with the issues which caused their current situation. In addition we wish them to develop an outlook of optimism, hope, and realism regarding their future.

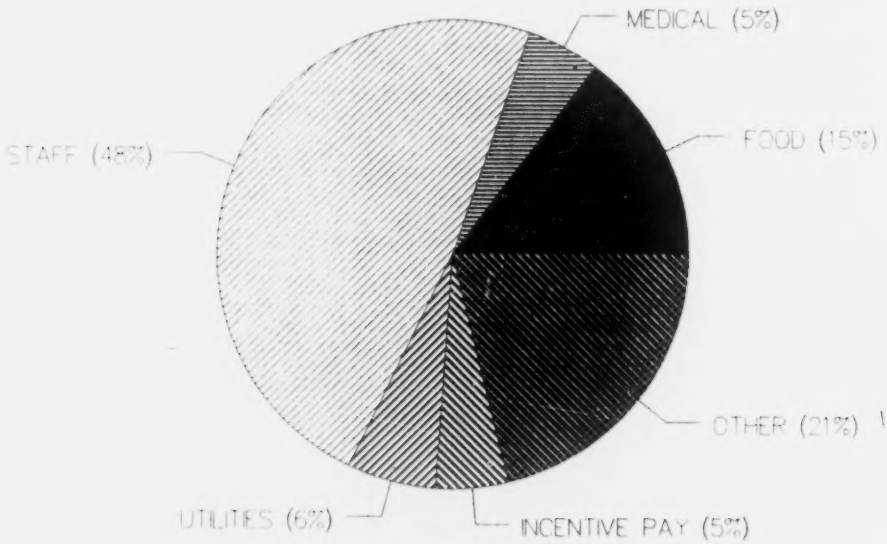
PERCENTAGE COMPARISON

	FY 87 ($744,456.46)	FY 88 ($847,243.34)	FY 89 ($778,214.54)
Medical Costs	9%	7%	5%
Food & Food Services	12%	15%	15%

Utilities	6%	6%	6%
Incentive Pay	6%	4%	5%
Other Areas	13%	19%	21%
Staff Supervision	54%	49%	48%

This comparison shows that the cost remain close, but there were slight increases and decreases.

1989 Tax Dollar



As has always been the case, the Administration budget is primarily spent on personnel, with food costs, communication and utilities being the other major expenses.

In FY 89, 39,925 man-days were served by 247 men at the Wyoming Honor Farm. This compares to 36,500 man-days by 206 men in FY 88. This calculates to 3,327 man-days per month in FY 89, compared to the 3,042 in FY 88, or an average population of 100 in FY 88 as compared to 111 in FY 89.

During FY 89, the Honor Farm served 247 residents; the maximum population was 118, and the minimum was 103. With a staff of 23 employees the Honor Farm managed 39,925 man-days in an open setting. Of the 247 residents at the Honor Farm in FY 89, the following table indicates their outcome as compared with FY 88.

	FY 88 206 Total	%	FY 89 247 Total	%
Paroled or Discharged	66	32%	62	25.1%

(incl. Community Prog.) Returned to Pen	25	12%	40	16.2%
Escaped	5	2%	5	2%
Remain at Farm	110	54%	115	46.5%
Highest Population	113		118	
Lowest Population	85		103	
Average Population	100		111	

The above chart indicates that we served more men in FY 89, they stayed for longer periods of time, thus the average population increased. The Farm, in FY 89, returned 15 more men to Rawlins because rule violations or of their own choice. Throughout the past 6 years there has been a general decline in the number men who return; in FY 83, 68 men were returned to Rawlins, 37 in FY 84, 15 in FY 85, and this was reduced to 13 in FY 86, increased to 29 in FY 87, reduced to 25 in FY 88, and increased to 40 in FY 89. Thus, the men returned to Rawlins has leveled out at between 12% and 16% per year (considering the increase in population from year to year). This was the result of a better screening process between the Penitentiary and the Honor Farm, and the active involvement of the Honor Farm Council and the Quorum. The increase returns is due to a reduced talent pool from which to choose. In FY 86, there were 9 men who chose to escape, this was reduced to 3 in FY 87, 5 men chose to take an unauthorized parole in FY 88, and again 5 men escaped in FY 89. All but two have been caught and are now serving extra time in Rawlins. This was 2.0% of the men served, and this is one of the lowest in the nation for a totally open institution.

COMPARISON CHART

	FY 88	FY 89
Man Days Served	36,500	39,925
Man-Days Cost/Day	$29.58	$25.85
Staff Supervision/Day/Man	$17.18	$15.76
Incentive Pay/Day/Man	$ 2.18	$ 1.03
Food, Food Ser./Day/Man	$ 3.39	$ 2.84
Medical/Man/Day	$ 1.69	$ 1.03
Communications, Utilities/Man/Day	$ 2.32	$ 1.81
Housekeeping/Man/Day	$ .55	$ .52
Misc. (Repair, Maintenance)		$ 2.84

This comparison, in order to reflect the true operation costs, could also contains the funds spent from the Farm Program, and does contain information from the Vocational Education Program. The medical costs are not realistic, because a large portion of the medical bills are paid by Workman's Compensation.

RECREATION

The recreation program of the Honor Farm includes softball teams, bowling teams, and a basketball team. There are also facilities for weight lifting and playing billiards. All of these activities are supervised by residents with staff providing supervision and transportation when traveling is required.

The Honor Farm had two slow pitch teams this summer, both teams playing on the Honor Farm Premises, as did all the teams in the Riverton Slow Pitch League. This was an excellent program with over 100 games being played without incident.

The Honor Farm basketball team participated in the Riverton City League, and has won the class B league, but in FY 89 we did not have an abundance of talent. We look forward to a stronger year this year.

TREATMENT

Treatment is progressing at the Honor Farm, but there is still much that needs to be done. The Honor Farm has attempted to create an atmosphere where change is possible. Counseling is a priority on the Honor Farm, but there is still not enough trained staff. At the present time we have a Violent Offenders Program, a Sex Offenders Program, a Sexual Awareness Group, a S.T.E.P Group (Systematic Training for Effective Parenting), a Social Skills Group, a Reality Therapy Group, Alcoholics Anonymous, and Narcotics Anonymous. There are also two Drug and Alcohol Classes are that are presented by the staff of the Fremont Counseling. All of the residents are required to attend 10 sessions before they are permitted to apply for Work Release. The counseling is essential to produce change, and there is a great deal of informal counseling that goes on with staff and the more stable residents serving as peer counselors with many of the residents. All of the residents are required to participate in group counseling.

The Honor Farm has established a Case Management System where each resident is tested, screened, and staffed within 30 days of their arrival at the Honor Farm. A Case Manager is assigned and the treatment plan that is created for each individual is regularly monitored. The Farm has created an environment that is conducive to developing a responsible individual who is aware of what must be done to become a member of a community, and knowing what is available to help the adjustment. In developing the environment, the primary focus has been to develop an active, functional Honor Farm Council and Quorum, the development of staff training, and the involvement of more capable residents in a supportive peer counseling program.

HONOR FARM COUNCIL AND QUORUM

The Resident Council was started in February of 1983. It included seven residents and the Superintendent. Four of these residents were elected by the resident population, and three were appointed by the Superintendent. In May of 1984 the concept and name was changed to the Honor Farm Council, and includes both staff and residents. The Council meets twice weekly, and any staff or resident who is interested is encouraged to attend the meeting. As interest increased it became necessary to have a certain group who did all the necessary paper work and met with the Superintendent and other staff, and this body was called the Quorum. At present the Quorum consists of seven or eight men who are selected by the other members of the Quorum and the Superintendent and confirmed by the general resident population. The Quorum meets with the Superintendent three times a week.

This Council is responsible for advising the administration in the development of policy, and enforcing the policies once they are put into practice. This group also recommends and advocates for residents in determining whether an incident report should be considered a major rule violation, or should be dealt with in a less severe manner. Any resident that receives an incident report has the choice of appearing before the Quorum and the Superintendent, or the entire Council, or the Honor Farm staff, or they can choose to return to Rawlins for a disciplinary hearing.

The role of policing themselves and serving as a form of self government is very controversial. The residents of the Council, and especially members of the Quorum are very active in supervising and detecting any violations which may affect the population. These men have reported people drinking, using drugs, or any other violation, and then they have sat down with the people and attempted to come up with some form of realistic consequences and program to help the individual. The is a very new role for incarcerated men to take, but it is a necessary role if they expect to learn to be responsible and maintain the freedom they have at the Honor Farm.

In order to improve the functioning and order of the program, the concept of the Area Representative was created. Each Area Rep has 3 to 10 residents that he represents, he is responsible for all of the men and their living area. Should they have a need, or a problem, he is the person they can contact to get help, he can offer the help, or direct them to someone who can help.

The Honor Farm Council Program was approved by the Board of Charities and Reform in January of 1984, and it is the most functional program at the Farm because the Council:

(1) Provides an opportunity for the members to learn the real meaning of responsibility for themselves and others, and it

teaches them the consequences of their actions.

(2) Allows the development of a true community concept with a democratic self government by their peers.

(3) Creates a system by which the residents have constant contact and access to someone who can produce change.

(4) Develops a true sense of communication and cooperation between staff and residents by creating an environment which has horizontal communication, person to person, as opposed to the typical vertical communication, which is superior to inferior.

(5) Allows the Honor Farm to have less Security staff, but still provides the supervision necessary to limit the majority of the violations that are usually impulsive.

The staff and residents continue to develop more communication, and the majority of the staff accepts and supports the concept, plus they realize the benefit to them. At times some residents resent the system because of the old con concept of "do your own time". It is no longer possible to do your own time, and thus it is no longer easy to circumvent the system. The focus of the Council is to keep everyone involved and informed.

A complete set of records of all meetings, activities, policies, an fines is available to be examined. All new residents are given an orientation of three days, plus are assigned a sponsor to help them understand the system. They are instructed in all of the policies and expectations, plus they are introduced to all of the staff who explain the various programs and schools.

The Council/Quorum concept will continue to grow; there will be mistakes; people who return to Rawlins will communicate negative reports, but it will continue to teach people that there are responsibilities to belonging to a community, and that the more responsibility one assumes, the more freedom that person and the entire program will have within the limits of the law. This program is the primary reason the attitude at the Honor Farm is so positive, there have been few escapes, and the work, general cleanup, and production has greatly increased, plus the level of cooperation is improved.

EXCURSIONS

By a policy approved by the Board of Charities and Reform, residents of the Honor Farm are allowed to go on staff supervised excursions to the movies, dinner, shopping, fishing, swimming, etc. This is very much a part of the treatment and philosophy of the Honor Farm because it allows a resident the opportunity to interact in a near normal situation in the community, and it poses no security risk or threat to the community. This program is closely supervised and the residents are required to

contribute something extra to the Farm in order to earn the right of going on an excursion. There is a form that must be signed by job supervisors, security, group leader, and area rep in order for the man to be able to participate in the program.

FURLOUGH PROGRAM

In July of 1983 the Board of Charities and Reform authorized the adult correctional facilities to begin granting unsupervised furloughs to men who were on Work Release and thus within 6 months of their minimum release date. In January of 1984, the Wyoming Legislature authorized furloughs with a new law, 7-13-728.

The present furloughs are now granted to men who are within 6 months of their minimum release date. They are eligible to request a 3 hour unsupervised furlough the first month, 6 hours the second month, 24 hours the third and forth month, and 48 hours the fifth and sixth month. Once they are have an exact discharge date through parole or discharge, they are eligible for 10 day furloughs the last 45 days. Each participant is required to have to have a sponsor (wife, parent, friend, etc.), and the resident is required to complete an application which specifies location, time of leave, make of vehicle and a complete agenda of all activities and locations. This form is presented to the Honor Farm Quorum for their review with the Superintendent granting final approval. The application is similar to the excursion form in that staff supervisors, security, and the area rep have the opportunity to approve or deny the furlough before it is presented to the Quorum. Once approved, the local law enforcement are provided a form which specifies the name, location, make of car, and time of the furlough. Furloughs for communities other than Riverton are also possible, in these cases the sponsor is required to pick them up and return them, and the concerned law enforcement agencies are notified by phone and mail.

This program has been very successful, and has had a very positive effect on the attitude of the men participating. Upon returning from furloughs the men are required to fill out a questionnaire regarding what transpired, how they feel about the program, and what they like or dislike about the program. They usually do this with a Security Officer.

Comparing FY 88 and FY 89:	FY 88	FY 89
1. Total number of hours spent on furloughs:	25,567	45,846
2. Total number of furloughs taken:	351	421
3. Total number of men who participated:	242	309

During the fifth year of existence the Furlough Program continues to be a success. Since the program began in 1983 there have only been three infractions involving alcohol, and these men were granted no other furloughs. There were no violations in FY 89.

In June of 1987 this program was expanded to include all residents of the Honor Farm once they have been at the Honor Farm for at least 6 months. The program is beginning very slowly, and is limited to a maximum of 48 hours every 3 months, but once they are within 6 months of the minimum release date they are eligible for the regular hours each month. 88 Family Furloughs were granted in FY 89.

The Furlough program is very important in the treatment aspect of the Farm, and since the program began there have been 1,379 men take 128,028 hours of furlough with only three violations. Men who are off the Farm for more than 24 hours are required to call in daily at their own expense.

Thus in Summary:

1. It is an excellent program, this year we had 309 men take 421 furloughs for a total of 45,846 hours.

2. The eligibility has been extended to all men who have been at the Honor Farm for at least 6 months to be able to spend limited time with their families.

It is noted that all furloughs are subject to review by the Honor Farm staff, Quorum, and Council, and must be approved by the Superintendent. Furloughs are a privilege, not a right. If there is any question about a man's possible conduct he is not granted the furlough.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROBLEMS

(1) The Standard Budget is not sufficiently funded in the areas of Utilities (203), Communications (204), and Travel-In-State (221).

(2) More staff are needed, especially in the area of counseling. Residents who come to the Farm have problems, treatment plans, and constant evaluation of selected goals is essential. An effective treatment program requires staff to be trained and able to mirror and discuss the issues that the resident is dealing with at the time. The residents need a confrontive, encouraging environment to progress from a life style of irresponsibility to one of responsibility. The success rate is corrections is very limited, but we must develop new programs, and we need to take risks if we expect to really change, or affect the belief systems of these men. We will continue to request new positions in the area of treatment.

(3) Continued development of community relations with the citizens of Riverton and Fremont County. The Honor Farm keeps local law enforcement officials aware of all

activities which affect the community. Pictures and a brief profile of each resident is provided to the Police and Sheriff Departments. A schedule of each resident's furlough plans are provided to the involved law enforcement agencies. The Farm continues to stay involved in community projects, we maintain the bike path, participate in the softball league, basketball and bowling leagues in Riverton and Shoshoni. In addition we have a Community Awareness Project (CAP) that is composed of 3 to 5 residents and a staff member that tours the state speaking to schools and community gatherings. This project is financed by the group that invites us to speak.

(4) Develop more community programs such as recreation and community service programs. The Honor Farm has developed a program which provides a labor force for a half of day a week to any non-profit agency or community in Fremont County.

FARM PROGRAM (02)

Objective: To produce beef, pork and vegetables to be sold to State Institutions at a saving to the State; produce milk to be sold to the Western Dairyman's Cooperative Incorporated; maintain and train wild horses in cooperation with the BLM.

BCR Policy: Farm production functions are not-for-profit activities designed to provide select residents genuine farm related training and work experience. Such activities entail conduction of exemplary farming operations and the provisions of food products to other institutions under the Board of Charities and reform.

Since July 1, 1982, the Honor Farm has been functioning under an Intragovernmental Fund. All the products are sold at a little below market price so that the farming program will pay for the majority of its operation. This was recommended for several years and has proven to be an excellent concept.

The residents placed at the Farm do not usually become farmers, but they do learn the expectations of work, and what is expected; the fact there is a time one begins work, one must follow instructions, must complete tasks, and there is a time to quit work. Another plus is the fact the Honor Farm must operate within the funds we are able to earn through the Intragovernmental Fund. This contrasts the concept of many institutionalized people that the State has unlimited funds and can pay for everything. The residents soon learn if there is waste or poor management it is reflected in their pay because of the limited funds. The Honor Farm only spends funds on the agricultural programs that have been generated through the sales of the products raised on the Farm.

The Legislature directed the Honor Farm to begin depositing to the Intragovernmental Fund in March of 1981. The results of the Intragovernmental Fund (06) for FY 89 are as follows:

REVENUE	FY 88	FY 89
Balance in Fund 06 from prev. FY	$4,208.17	$6,229.32
Total Funds Paid to Fund 06	$353,776.33	$412,619.44
Value of Products Traded to Wyoming Boys School for grain (not added in total)	$30,268.97	$13,064.20
Total Intragov. Income	$357,984.50	$418,848.76
General Fund Appropriation (Salary)	$137,821.27	$133,240.50
Accounts Receivable (02)	$30,000.00	$49,494.04
TOTAL FUNDS	$525,805.77	$601,583.30

Expenditures FY 89

Personal	$186,708.21
Supportive	$277,235.48
Resale	$100,671.54
Acct Rec.	$29,148.71
TOTAL	$593,763.94

Balance in Fund 06 Fy 89

Revenue	$418,848.76
Approp.	$133,240.50
Acct Rec.	$49,474.04
Expend.	($593,763.94)
BALANCE	7,819.36

It is apparent from these records that the Honor Farm did not live on what it made. Actually $753,497.50 was budgeted, but we only spent $564,615.23. This left a balance of $28,817.59 encumbered, and a balance of $160,064.68. In addition the Honor Farm still owes $49,474.04 on Accounts Receivable to the Auditor, thus the final balance would be a negative, ($41,654.68). The Honor Farm at the end of FY 89 had a total of $49,122.01 in revenue outstanding to the Farm.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production was once again up in FY 89, the reason being better management by the staff. The Honor Farm has one Farm Manager, one Management Assistant, and five Shop Industries Supervisors. The Farm Manager is in charge of overall management of all enterprises, the Management Assistant is responsible for financial records/budgets within the (02) and (06) accounts, plus management of the vocational mechanic shop. The five Shop Industries Supervisors are responsible for the following; one supervises the Cattle Enterprise, one supervises Crop Production, one supervises the Dairy Enterprise, one supervises both the Meat Plant and Swine Production, and the last supervises the care and training of the Wild Horses. The Meat and Swine Supervisor is paid from the Vocational Budget. There is good cooperation between all areas, and in selecting replacements for these positions we are looking for well rounded men to be able to have a team concept.

During FY 89 the Farm installed a lay table at the horse corral, completed several new pens for the Wild Horse Program, installed a cooling tower at the butcher shop, completed Well #3 tie in, installed a new drain in the Butcher Shop, set a culvert in place of the bridge near the Vocational Building, remodeled several areas at the Hog Barn, and remodeled two areas of the Dairy.

The University of Wyoming Extension Section of the College of Agriculture continues to bring specialists each year. They continue to advise in the planning, and they are very pleased with the progress. Dr. Al Gale is the leader of the team.
In September of 1988 the Honor Farm entered a cooperative agreement with the University of Wyoming which formalized the agreement we have had, and made the Honor Farm part of the University's experimental station program. This program has proved to be valuable for both the University and the Honor Farm.

In FY 89 the Honor Farm had the following in Riverton:

969 Beef Cattle
638 Hogs
100 Dairy Cattle

321.3 acres Alfalfa
64.3 acres Corn Silage
93.7 acres Sorghum/Sudan
1/4 acres Vegetables
6.0 acres Sweet Corn
60.5 acres Oats
2,457.0 acres Pasture Lander

Management is improving, there are complete records on all of the enterprises. Breeding is greatly improved, all feed rations are balanced. We are still building our beef herd, thus we slaughter fewer.

Production Sales Comparison:

	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
BEEF	110,735 LBS	93,806 LBS	103,713 LBS
PORK	55,175 LBS	36,824 LBS	57,078 LBS
LAMBS		270 LBS	6,269 LBS
VEGETABLES	7 TON	7 TON	
HIDES	258	257	194
MILK	97,163 GAL	79,668 GAL	75,052 GAL
WILD HORSES		128	256

The total revenue generated from sales of these products in FY 88 was $353,776.33 as compared with $412,619.44 in FY 89. This increase mainly due to the success of the Wild Horse Program and sales of the slaughter enterprise. The average price charged for beef was $1.09/lb, and pork was $1.24/lb as compared to average for FY 88 of $1.23/lb for beef, and $1.54/lb for pork.

MEAT SALES IN FY 89

PENITENTIARY	59,756 LBS	$71,979.05
HONOR FARM	35,055 LBS	$51,392.35
WY BOYS SCHOOL	12,822 LBS	$17,222.88
PIONEER HOME	73 LBS	$ 98.09
YOUTH TREATMENT CENTER	4,467 LBS	$ 6,372.55
WY RETIREMENT CENTER	2,631 LBS	$ 2,855.51
WY TRAINING SCHOOL	32,981 LBS	$34,774.41
WY STATE HOSPITAL	5,276 LBS	$ 6,493.68
SHERIDAN GIRLS SCHOOL	932 LBS	$ 1,298.40
EMPLOYEE MEAT SALES	705 LBS	$ 1,049.74
SOUTHWEST HIDES	194	$ 8,691.00
MISC LAMB	6,269 LBS	$20,998.24
ACTUAL TOTAL WITHIN FISCAL YEAR:	160,967 LBS	$223,225.90

There were six (6) major program areas in the Farm Operation in FY 89, and one minor program for a total of seven (7).

(1) MEAT PLANT: During FY 89 the Meat Plant finished its involvement in the Lamb Project with the Wyoming Wool Growers and the Department of Agriculture. This project was certainly positive, with legislative funding we were able to make improvements and realized additional revenues from the processing fees, plus our residents received invaluable training and exposure that some have put into use upon their release. We continue to supply beef and pork products to the institutions and have recently been granted permission to sell products to State Employees. This program is just beginning and has been well received by those involved.

During FY 89 the meat plant processed the following: (Value based on carcass price)

Beef	189 head	103,713.4 lbs.	$47,707.98
Pork	368 head	57,078 lbs.	$37,100.70
TOTAL	557 head	160,791 lbs.	$84,808.68

The meat shop purchased 139 Beef Animals at 166,800 lbs. for $76,728. This program has 10 to 15 residents and full-time qualified Vocational Instructor, who is a trained Meat Processor.

The Meat Plant continues to work with U.W. on projects concerning feeding and slaughtering and processing of animals. We presently have 150 steers on feed at the U.W. Feed Station in Powell. These plants will be sold at fair market value in FY 90. The Meat Plant is in excellent shape at this time, and there are not anticipated major capital expenses in the near future.

The Meat Plant is a vital part of our Vocational Education program, and we are in the process of revising the curriculum. The Instructor is a very capable man, and besides teaching the men the meat trade, he has also taught them about life and the responsibilities of working in a plant. Upon leaving this program the men are able to find employment in the meat trade.

(2) DAIRY PROGRAM

The Dairy operation continued to do well in FY 89. We now have a herd of 97 animals. This number is down by about 20 animals from a year ago. The reduction is a reflection of our on-going culling practices. We have developed an increasing standard for our animals to maintain. Every time we cull an animal we increase the over-all quality of the entire herd and thus raise the standards for the remaining animals.

Of the 97, 37 are currently being milked with 8 dry animals at this time. We have 20 heifers of breeding age that we are using A.I. on that will come into production next summer. We have an additional 24 that we will begin to breed in early Spring. By the Fall of 1990 we plan on increasing our milking herd to around

60 animals. By 1992 we will have a milking herd of 100 mature animals. This is based on an increase of 25% per year.

In August of 88 we slaughtered our herd bull due to his declining health. Since that time we have used artificial insemination totally on both our mature cows and first calf heifers. This affords us a much wider genetic base to select from. Also, we do not have the problems associated with having a bull such as keeping him isolated and have reduced the risk of serious injury to any person. We feel that by an individual mating of each animal we can concentrate on the quality traits that will enhance that animal.

In December of 1988 we purchased 4 registered heifers from a prison dairy in Wisconsin. These were all bred and have since had calves that are now registered. We will continue to work to develop an entire registered herd.

The over-all health of the herd continues to improve with only one case of chronic mastitis in FY 89. This has been accomplished by both stringent sanitation practices and going from a total to a semi confinement environment. We now utilize some of our adjoining posture as a lot to house the animals. This keeps them much cleaner and enhances over-all health.

In the summer months we practice intensive grazing with all our Dairy animals. The lactating cows are strip grazed on alfalfa and the remaining animals are pastured on parcels of land between fields and along roadways. In addition to reducing feed cost, this practice has helped control weed problems and improve the over-all appearance of the Honor Farm. We will continue this practice and may buy additional animals to use for grazing purposes in 1990. This is an excellent program.

As the size of our herd grows we will explore the possibility of processing milk on the Honor Farm premises. This would be distributed to other state institutions. This would not be accomplished until our herd has reached substantial numbers and we have constructed a processing facility.

The Dairy will continue to grow and improve. It will be a place of learning for the residents and a source of revenue for the Honor Farm.

During FY 89, the sale of calves generated $1,082 and $65,764 from sales of milk to Western Dairyman's Cooperative Incorporated was generated.

Gross revenue from the dairy was $66,836. This program has 9 residents and a Farm Production Supervisor operating it at all times.

Goals and Projections For the Dairy

1. Increase production to 65 lbs per cow per day through improved genetics with A.I. breeding.
2. Continue to upgrade equipment and facilities where budget permits.
3. Continue to work on processing plant for pasteurization at Honor Farm.

(3) SWINE PROGRAM

This program has continued to improve in FY 89. During FY 89 we have grown to 96 breeding sows and we have a total of 638 animals. In FY 89 we slaughtered 57,078 lbs. of pork for sale to State Institutions generating $70,776 in revenue. A decision has been made to cut the number of female pigs to a more manageable number. This will take place in the first part of FY 90. It is anticipated that with a smaller herd size and a more intensive management scheme, our pork needs can still be accomplished without capital outlay. The reasons for curtailing any growth at this time are:

1. Present facilities are at capacity, any additional herd growth would require capital expenditures.
2. Feed costs are a high level, thus profit margins are reduced.
3. The plan is to concentrate on improving efficiency at the present level of operation.
4. Additional staff would be necessary to pursue an aggressive growth program.
5. We should generate more pigs per litter, more litters per sow, & more intensive education for residents assigned to this area.

To improve operations at the Hog operation, there are several objectives that will need to be accomplished in the next year.

1. Continue to work and train residents in methods to increase the number of pigs weaned.
2. Work closely with the University Extension to improve the functioning of the operation.
3. Coordinate closer communication with the Meat Plant to schedule hog kills to prevent over finished hogs.

At present this program is staffed by 8 residents and the Vocational Instructor who is also responsible for the Meat Plant.

(4) Beef Program

Cash Revenue Generated: $ 96,102.20

This program is a cow/calf and feedlot operation staffed by one full time Vocational Educator and 5-6 residents. Our present cattle herd of 969 head is pastured for the summer at Lander and returned to the Farm for the fall and winter months. We have 280 head of mother cows that will produce calves in February 1990, with projections to have 395 mature mother cows by February 1990 and by 1992 we would like to have 500 mature mother cows at which point we would level and maintain. At this level, based on current market prices and an average calf weight of 500 pounds, the calf crop of these cattle will generate approximately $168,750.00, if they are sold at the end of the weaning period. During FY 89, 321 calves were produced for a calving rate of 97%, the program also produced 172 head for slaughter. The dollar value of our present inventory is approximately $305,925.00.

We are involved with the University of Wyoming in a steer finishing program for the third year. We have provided 150 steers to the U. W. Experimental Station located in Powell, who will provide manpower and feed in order to finish the steers to a market weight of 1000 lbs. The University will receive payment for costs in live animals with the Farm retrieving the remainder to sell or slaughter. In November of this year we will send approximately another 140 steers to Powell to begin our fourth year with this program.

(5) CROPS PROGRAM

The base unit of the Wyoming Honor Farm at Riverton produced 1238.5 ton of alfalfa from 356.3 acres that includes about 54 acres leased from Henry Shmidt, our neighbor adjoining us on the Southwest corner of the farm. Henry Schmidt's share was 60 ton.

Weather and conditions held us back about two weeks on the first cutting of alfalfa that was completed in July. The second cut was again delayed somewhat due to mechanical problems with equipment. These delays has made the third cutting of alfalfa somewhat marginal. At the time of this writing no third cut has been accomplished but we expect to put up another 150 ton. The balance will be left standing and harvested via livestock starting in October when the beef cattle are brought home from the Lander summer pasture. The dairy herd has grazed throughout the summer and has done a good job harvesting some of the areas that would have been marginal or impossible to harvest mechanically.

Weed control continues to hold a high priority in our management plan. We strive to send two or three men each year to the training seminars put on by the County Extension Agent so that these men may get applicators license for pesticides.

The Honor Farm in cooperation with the University of Wyoming has purchased a sideroll sprinkler system that will irrigate a 20 acre field just west of the building site. This promises to be a real asset and, as it proves itself to be an economical benefit, we hope to expand sprinkler application to other areas of the farm. The University, the Extension Service, the Irrigation District, and neighbor farmers as well as our own management team believe a sprinkler system on some of our alkaline, wet soils would help bring these marginal soils back into a more productive state. The Honor Farm has worked closely with the University and has benefited from their expertise. We hope they too have benefited from their association with the farm as we expect to continue the relationship. The University is currently conducting test plots of alfalfa and small grains under the new sprinkler system. This type involvement has been very beneficial to our vocational education program as well as for community public relations.

The Honor Farm also produced 77.3 acres of corn for silage. About 50 acres sorghum-sudan grass was put up for silage. This produced about 1450 ton silage that will be used by the dairy and beef cattle this winter. Another 40 acres sorghum-sudan grass was left standing to be harvested via livestock when they come home in October.

About 8 acres of soybeans was planted on a trial basis this last year. This didn't prove to be successful. We were hit with frost early in September and the beans did not mature. They were cut and bailed and will be used for livestock feed. We may try a small plot again next year and hope for better conditions.

There were six men assigned to the crop production crew in FY 89. They called on some occasional help from the rest of the population at times of need. The entire population of the Honor Farm helped hand stack all 1238 ton of hay. A joint effort by the entire population helped handweed the soybean patch. Several individuals occasionally helped with irrigation. Additional help was welcomed during corn chopping harvest as the crews worked around the clock to bring in the corn after frost the first week of September caused the corn plants to dry. A unified effort put the corn crop into the silage pit in about 10 days.

One of our better fields of alfalfa was infected by Fusarium Crown Rot and Phytophthora Root Rot this summer that cut into our production figures and has expedited our rotation plan. This field must be plowed and rotated into another crop for a year or two. New alfalfa seedings are planned to keep our alfalfa acreage stable.

The importance of record keeping was stressed this past year and will be continued. This has been aided by the use of a computer. We plan to add to the use of this computer and gain from the benefits it offers as we become more aware of what it can do and more skilled in its use.

The Agricultural Program of the Honor Farm is still improving. Weed control is a constant concern; proper crop rotation, and drying the land is also a focus. All enterprises will continue to grow in FY 89, and we will continue to work with the Extension Department of the University of Wyoming. The goals for the Crops Program for FY 90:

1. Improve our irrigation practices, possibly including additional sideroll sprinkler systems.
2. Upgrade some old machinery.
3. Possible expansion to Worland for additional crop/livestock operation.

(6) Wild Horse Program

Revenue Generated:	$62,617.20
Approximate Number of Horses Involved:	256
Number of Residents Involved:	34

This program was developed in late FY 88 in cooperation with the BLM Office in cheyenne and Rock Springs. The program maintains and trains from 60 to 70 head of horse within a 60 day period, which are then returned to the BLM for disposition and a fresh shipment of horses is delivered to the Farm. The program involves from 8 to 10 residents and one full time Vocational Educator. During the training period the horses are trained to lead, gentled to the point of accepting a saddle and finally being ridden. The methods used are a non-restraint method and those which were developed by Ray Hunt, which is very successful in this program. The residents involved in the program while training the horses learn patience and a lot about themselves.

During FY 89 the Farm has expanded training in this program by purchases of videos on the Jeffrey Training Method and by professionals such as Richard Shrake, we have had two clinics; a four day by George Jacobs on ground work and reining and a three day clinic by Mike Kevilgave on training of wild horses. Books are made available to the residents on Horse Psychology in which residents learn patience and understanding with the horses.

Residents of the Wild Horse Program became involved in trail maintenance in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service. in which they were able to ride and pack horses they had trained into Sinks Canyon National Park for two weeks. During this time the residents learned and performed basic trail maintenance which benefited both the resident and saved the Forest Service valuable manpower. This pilot program was very successful and the Forest Service has asked of the possibility of expanding the program in

the coming year.

Due to the overall success of the program and other factors the BLM is looking to increase the number of horses at the Farm from current levels to 120 to 130 horses during FY 90. With current expansion rate of facilities it is projected within 2 to 3 years the Honor Farm will have a wild horse population level of 200 to 300 which will increase revenue of this program to approximately $175,200.00 to $262,800.00 per year.

(7) Outside Horse Program

Total revenue generated:	$ 5,719.89
Farm (06) Received:	$ 1,819.89
Resident Received:	$ 3,510.00
Inmate Welfare Received:	$ 390.00
Number of Residents Involved:	17

Program charge is $140.00 per month of training, of which $90.00 is paid to the resident, $10.00 to Inmate Welfare Fund, and the remaining $40.00 is retained by the Farm for feed and facility use.

Residents that participate in this program are required to have been at the Farm for a minimum of 90 days, be qualified to train horses and must provide their own tack. A Resident must complete his daily assigned farm duties prior to working with outside horses.

This Program benefits both the public and the farm resident, in the case of the resident it gives them a chance to see their work appreciated, plus earn a little extra money to save for when they are released or to purchase extra items while at the Farm.

OVERALL FARM GOALS FOR FY 89 AND OUTCOME:

1. Purchase and manage 200 to 300 head of sheep to expand intensive grazing program and decrease cash inputs for weed control. PURCHASE OF SHEEP WAS NOT ACCOMPLISHED, INTENSIVE GRAZING PROGRAM WAS IMPLEMENTED WITH THE DAIRY HERD AND SELECTED CATTLE, THUS A DECREASE OF CASH INPUT FOR WEED CONTROL WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

2. Take a realistic look at assuming control of all agriculture lands administered by the BCR. STILL IN PROGRESS.
3. Expand Wild Horse program to approximately 150 to 200 head and have a part time staff position only for this program. EXPANSION WAS NOT REALIZED BUT THE PART TIME MAN WAS HIRED AND PAID THROUGH THE INTRAGOVERNMENTAL FUND. NO GENERAL FUND MONEY WAS USED.
4. Develop new programs with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department that will involve building fence and would be financially profitable to the Honor Farm. AGREEMENT REACHED, PROJECT UNDERWAY.
5. Continue to plan for the development of the cooperative program with the Bridger-Teton National Forest, the University of Wyoming and the Honor Farm. GOAL ACCOMPLISHED, TRAIL MAINTENANCE PROGRAM A SUCCESS.
6. Expand crop production to include the production of soy beans for soy bean meal or soy bean hay. TEST PLOT OF SOY BEANS HARVESTED BY HAND, PROJECT DEEMED UNSUCCESSFUL AND PROBABLY NOT PRODUCTIVE.
7. Improve irrigation system with cement ditches and or gaited pipe to put non-productive land into production. PURCHASED SIDE ROLL SPRINKLER SYSTEM, IN COOPERATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING, INSTEAD OF USING GAITED PIPE, LESS INITIAL COST AND MORE PRODUCTION.
8. Continue to work of expansion of perimeter fence of pipe fence. OBTAINED MORE PIPE FOR FENCE, PROJECT STILL UNDERWAY.

OVERALL GOALS FOR FY 90

1. Continue to upgrade record keeping on central computer. This will be an ongoing process.
2. Continue crop rotation for maximum production and to explore alternative crops under the direction of the University of Wyoming.
3. Expand intensive grazing program to capacity at the Riverton operation. Approximately 120 additional animals for the project.
4. Expand BLM Wild Horse Program to maximum production.
5. Continue to develop a better irrigation system through the use of side roll sprinklers and center pivots.
6. Continue to explore new opportunities with the Wyoming Department of Agriculture and the University of Wyoming School of Agriculture.
7. Develop a comprehensive plan for land improvements at the Honor Farm in order to reclaim 188 acres of non-productive land at the Honor Farm.
8. Acquire additional land base for the institution not to exceed 160 acres.
9. Explore the possibility of grazing cattle on the State land associated with the Wyoming State Hospital in Evanston.
10. Expand beef cattle operation to utilize additional land base.
11. Establish State Employee meat sales throughout Wyoming.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

The Honor Farm had a budget $107,750 for this program, of that amount only $104,186 was spent in FY 89. The majority of the budget is for the three staff; the Vocational Education/Treatment Program Supervisor, a Vocational Instructor for the Meat Plant and Swine Management, and the Mechanics Instructor. The goal of the Honor Farm Vocational Education program is to provide a general all around education to the residents. In addition to the above instructors, there are four other Vocational Educators in the following areas: Construction Trades, Crop and Range Management, Maintenance, and Livestock Management. During the winter months the various instructors present one hour seminars on a daily basis. These seminars are on all of the various aspects of working in the agricultural area. In addition we are working on developing a complete curriculum for each of the areas so that a resident can learn the technical knowledge that goes with the practical experience of working on an operating farm. In FY 87 we obtained excellent curriculum for each of the areas, these manuals were obtained from Oklahoma State University.

The particular overall objectives and goals which are the focus of the Vocational Education Program are:

Objective: To reduce recidivism to the lowest possible denominator, and help the resident become a better citizen and taxpayer.

Goals:
1. Through the discipline of work, teach the resident good work habits.
2. Through production, develop a pride of accomplishment of a job well done.
3. Through individual counseling and individual treatment plans, prepare the resident to return to the community life.
4. Upgrade skills and employment opportunities to increase self-supporting opportunities after release.
5. Expose the resident to community living through supervised controlled visits and Work Release.
6. Through a vocational education system provide basic, short term education supplemented by supervised on-the-job training to provide the resident a clear understanding of the assigned task, and a functional vocational education.

The purpose of the Vocational Program is to develop programs that will allow any individual resident the opportunity to feel a part of the work community, and to be a useful contributing member of the society. The programs will maximize the opportunity for a resident to pursue his interests in academic or vocational fields, and allow the resident the opportunity to reach his

potential as a human being.

Vocational Education at the Honor Farm is to provide an accredited and comprehensive program to meet the resident's needs. This includes the following classes and goals:

(1) Construction Trades
(2) Meat Processing
(3) Crops and Range Management
(4) Livestock Management
(5) Farm Mechanics
(6) Telecourses Offered Through Central Wyoming College
(7) On Campus Courses at CWC.
(8) Institution Maintenance.

The classes are scheduled to allow the resident flexibility for combining employment and training. Accurate records need to reflect the resident's educational achievements toward relevant employment in the community. The Honor Farm has the unique ability to simulate a community, and the educational component is designed with the idea of providing the following:
-Job related skill training
-Apprenticeship training when possible
-On-the-job training
-Prepare the resident for more advanced training when possible

INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMS

(1) CONSTRUCTION TRADES: This program will train 10 to 15 residents every 9 months. A complete curriculum has been supplied. During FY 89, 19 men were involved in the Construction Program. There were classes on safety, painting, welding, framing, passive solar construction, insulation, plumbing, concrete finishing. The construction crews have completed or are involved in the following:

a. remodel/maintenance in the hog enterprize, poured new slab, replaced old panels in pens, built new grain boxes inside farrowing barn, erected new grain ben at mix mill and replace tender foot in weaning pens.

b. remodel/maintenance of dairy enterprize, replaced windows on south side of dairy, sheetrocked mechanical room.

c. remodel/maintenance of administration building, hung ceiling in basement, painted upstairs hallway, renovated "d" dorm.

d. remodel/maintenance in modular dorm, replaced sinks in bathrooms, reworked solar panels on south side of building.

e. remodel/maintenance of butcher enterprize, replaced front door, installed swamp cooler.

f. remodel/maintenance of residences, painted exterior of Hill

and both interior and exterior of Puckett house.

Also completed were a set of ten panniers for the trail crew and several hundred rolls of depredation fencing for the Game and Fish Department.

(2) MEAT PROCESSING: This program will train 9 to 12 men every year (anticipated minimum). Upon completion of this program, the resident is qualified to be an apprentice Meatcutter.

During FY 89, there were 41 men in the Meat Shop. The instructor is a man with over 20 years experience in the meat business, and the focus has been on-the-job experience. All areas of meat processing are covered, including slaughtering, processing, cutting, wrapping, storage, stuffing, smoking meat, etc. This is now a Federally Inspected Meat Plant because of an cooperative agreement the Honor Farm entered into with the Department of Agriculture, the Wyoming Wool Growers, and Designer Foods of Penn. for the processing and sale of Wyoming lamb out of state. Some remodelling was required, and this cost was paid by the Department of Agriculture. The special cutting of the lambs has added an additional training component to the Vocational training. The lamb project, begun in FY 88 ended in FY 89. The meat plant is still federally inspected daily.

(3) MECHANICS (FARM): This program had 30 men involved in FY 89. The focus of the program has been preventive maintenance, and the trouble-shooting that is so necessary in a farming operation. The shop is beginning to have an adequate supply of tools, and several men have been provided the opportunity to repair their own vehicles, and this program has grown to include formal instruction in auto/diesel mechanics and welding.

(4) CROP MANAGEMENT: This is the third year of this program, and there were 14 men involved. They were involved in the preparation of the soil, the planting, the fertilization, the use of pesticides and herbicides, and the harvesting of Barley, Corn silage, and Alfalfa. In addition they are presently involved in the Fall plowing. Complete records were maintained on all of the crops.

(5) LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT: This program involved 18 men, and included such areas as the hog barn, the dairy, and the beef herd. The instructions in these areas were limited to formal, classroom instruction, but the men did learn about feed rations, about the care of the new born, record keeping, and the cleanliness that is necessary in the dairy and hog operations.

The programs are becoming more effective, because the farm is becoming more efficient. It is difficult to keep the people in the formal classes because of real life farm crises that occur on a regular basis, but there is a great deal of informal

instruction. Workshops on Artificial Insemination, Horse-shoeing, and pregnancy testing have all become a regular part of instruction.

In addition, during FY 89 there were 9 men who attended classes at CWC on a full time basis. These men were approved by the BCR, and overall they did an excellent job. These men pay all of their own costs, and the Honor Farm does have a program where they can lend them money for tuition and books. The men transport themselves to and from school.

During FY 89, this area was appropriated $107,750.50, of that amount $103,186.33 was expended. The majority of the budget is expended for three staff salaries in the Vocational/Education Area.

PROBLEMS

-Maintaining interest in classes.
-Scheduling classes so as not to conflict with work or visiting.
-Developing educational plans the men can complete no matter where they are.
-Costs of books, tools, and supplies.
-TIME.
-Providing varied, useful educational programs.
-Getting an adequate number of men interested in college classes to be able to hold classes at the Farm.

GOALS AND CONCERNS

1. Develop Individual Education Plans for each resident.
2. Continue to evaluate participation to determine the most effective, productive educational system.
3. Develop more interest in classes offered through telecommunications.
4. Program has been expanded to include agriculture programs in the dairy, swine, crops, and beef. These programs will include the use of a computer in these areas.
5. Training of Wild Horses has been added, and curriculum on the training and safety will be developed.
6. Computers have been purchased with federal funds, and a class on the use of computers has been developed, teaching spread sheets and word processing.

[illegible]

001 - ADMINISTRATION

S-172 1980 Oldsmobile 4-Door Sedan (to be auctioned)
S-237 1985 4x4 Chev Suburban (to be auctioned)
S-304 1963 66 Passenger Bus (Transportation)
S-310 1987 Chev Eurosport (Superintendent)

S-340 1989 Chev 2WD Pick-up (Business Office-Leased MVMS)
S-402 1989 Ford 15 Passenger Van (Transportation-Leased MVMS)
S-404 1989 Ford 15 Passenger Van (Transportation-Leases MVMS)
S-405 1989 Oldsmobile 4 door Sedan (Work Release-Leased MVMS)
S-407 1989 Oldsmobile 4 door Sedan (Security-Leased MVMS)
S-1024 1983 Ford 2WD Pick-up (Construction-Leased MVMS)
S-1025 1984 Ford 2WD Pick-up (Maintenance-Leased MVMS)
S-1225 1986 Pontiac Bonneville (Security-Leased MVMS)
Satoh Garden Tractor
Lawn Mower (Snapper)
Weed Eater (Echo)
Roto Tiller (Ariens)
SMC Flail Mower
MF42 Rear mount Sickle
IHC 140 Tractor
Miller 4AC Welder

002 - FARM

S-63 26 ft Horse Trailer
S-236 1976 Intl Grain Truck
S-293 1989 Chev 2WD Pick-up (Farm Manager-Leased MVMS)
S-302 1982 Chev 4WD Pick-up (Beef Enterprise)
S-320 GMC Semi-Tractor (Farm General)
S-482 1974 Ford F600 Cattle Truck (Farm General)
S-513 1979 Chev 2WD Pick-up (Swine Enterprise)
S-567 1979 Chev 2WD Pick-up (Dairy Enterprise)
S-640 1976 Chev 2WD Pick-up (Crop Production)
S-655 1976 Intl Refrigerator Truck (Slaughter Enterprise)
S-945 1982 Chev 4WD Pick-up (Wild Horse Enterprise-Leased MVMS)
S-1022 1983 Ford 2WD Pick-up (Crop Production-Leased MVMS)
S-1358 1988 Ford 4WD Pick-up (Beef Enterprise-Leased MVMS)
480D Case Backhoe
2096 Case Intl Tractor (120 HP)
3000 Ford Tractor (45 HP)
6600 Ford Tractor (70 HP)
4440 John Deere Tractor (150 HP)
IHC 140 4 bottom Plow
IHC 45 Vibra Shank
Case Intl 1590 Hydroswing Swather (3 Years Old)
282 New Holland Baler (Obsolete)
Hesston 4600 Baler (5 Years Old)
John Deere 235 Disc Harrow
Dunham/Lehr Roller Harrow

Hesston 7020 Forage Harvester W/corn & Pickup Heads
John Deere Spike Harrow (obsolete)
IHC 510 Grain Drill
John Deere 6 row Corn Planter
Eversman Land Plane
Eversman "V" Ditcher

WORK RELEASE
RIVERTON CENTER

ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1989

The purpose of the Work-Release Program is to provide carefully selected Residents an opportunity to engage in programs of work, education and training outside the confines of the institution during the final 6 months of their incarceration. Operations of the Work-Release Program are directed by Institutional Policy and State Statutes. While Work-Release is a privilege and is available to only a fraction of the incarcerated population, it is a program which represents an economic potential for both the State and the Resident. Since the resident is responsible for his financial needs when he is assigned to the Work-Release Program, the State not only saves much of the average cost per day per resident, but also receives a daily Room & Board contribution. Thus the Work-Release Program enables the resident to maintain himself financially while he is incarcerated, as well as practicing the type of behavior which will enable him to remain separate from a criminal life-style upon release.

As a result of having been on Work-Release, those involved can usually leave their incarceration with more money than normally given to residents upon release. Unless they have support from home or some other source, a resident normally leaves the institution nearly broke, and faces a real crisis until he obtains employment and the first paycheck. Leaving the institution with money earned and saved while on the program enables the man to obtain housing and to maintain himself in a decent manner. Additionally, upon release on parole many of the men remain with the employment they had while on Work Release. As shown on Table 4, during FY 89, 77 participants left their incarceration at Riverton with a total of $18,524.57 in their possession. Additionally, many had already purchased vehicles for necessary transportation.

In addition to these 77 men who participated on Work-Release in Riverton, 18 men were processed for Work-Release and placed at the three Community Alternative Centers in Wyoming. These centers are located in Casper, Cheyenne, and Gillette. These programs received 4, 5, and 9 participants respectively from the Honor Farm Work-Release Program. Once these individuals are approved and transferred to the Community Alternative Centers, their progress, employment, money management, disciplinary actions, etc. are under the direction of the respective center. Nine (9) of the participants of the Riverton Work Release Program included in the statistical breakdown in Table 4 were transferred to Community Centers after a period of time on the program at the Honor Farm.

The current procedures allowing a incarcerated individual to be approved for Work Release are as follows:

(1). When the individual is 7 or 8 months from his expected date of release, he fills out an application and gives it to his Case Manager.

(2). The Case Manager takes the application to an Administrative staffing, which serves as a Classification Committee;

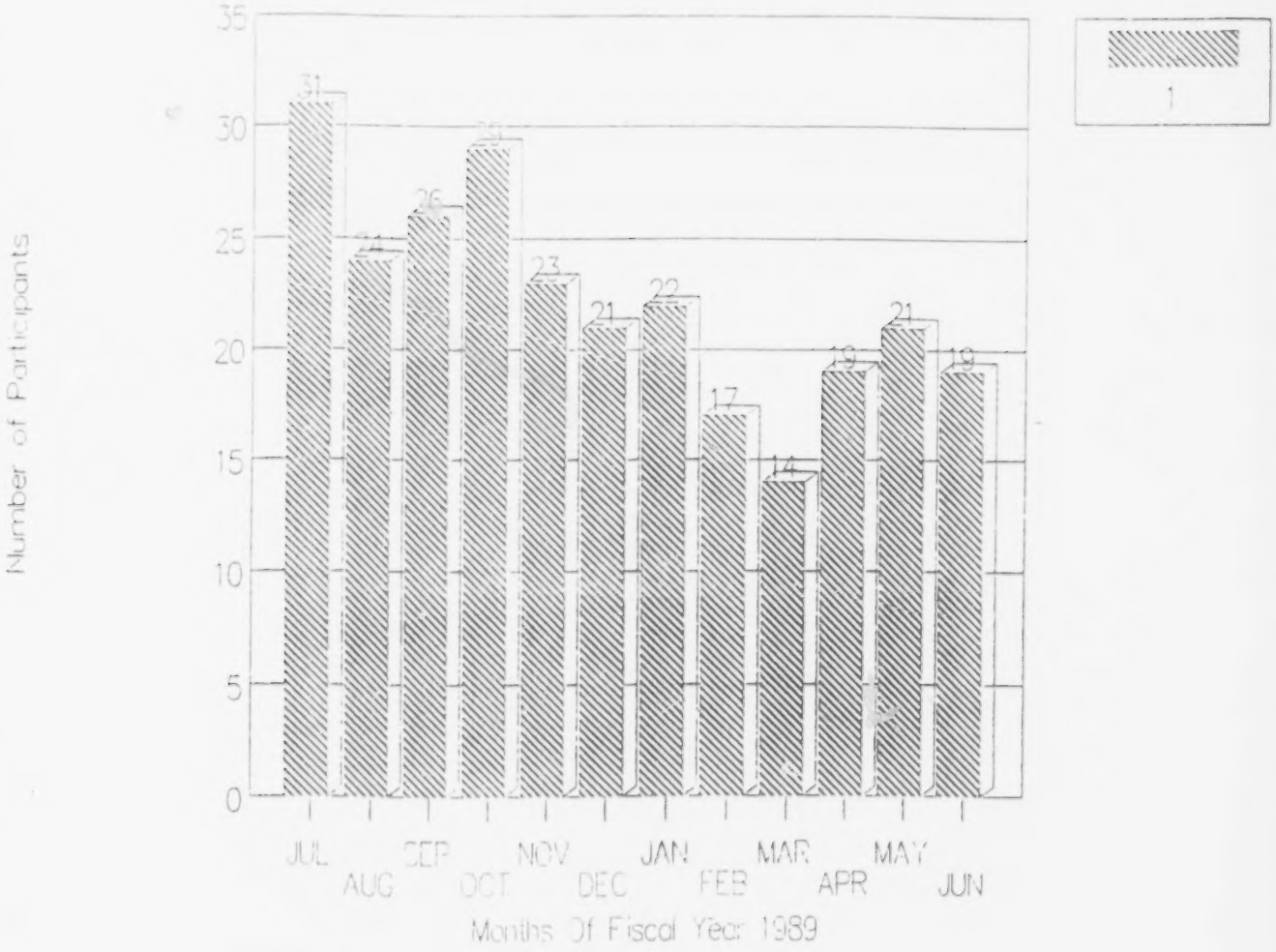
(3). The Classification Committee discusses the application and if it recommends approval, a packet, including the application, relevant reports and other documentation is forwarded to the Board of Charities and Reform for final approval or disapproval;

(4). Once approved by the Board, a man obtains employment in the community, and he is then officially considered to be on the Work Release Program.

This process takes about 1 & 1/2 months, so ideally the man will be eligible to participate in Work Release for about 6 months. However, in many cases there are circumstances which prevent a man from going through the process until he is about 3 or 4 months from his date of release. Thus, some men participate in the program for only 2 or 3 months. Of course, when a man is revoked from the program for a rule violation, his period of participation is abruptly cut short.

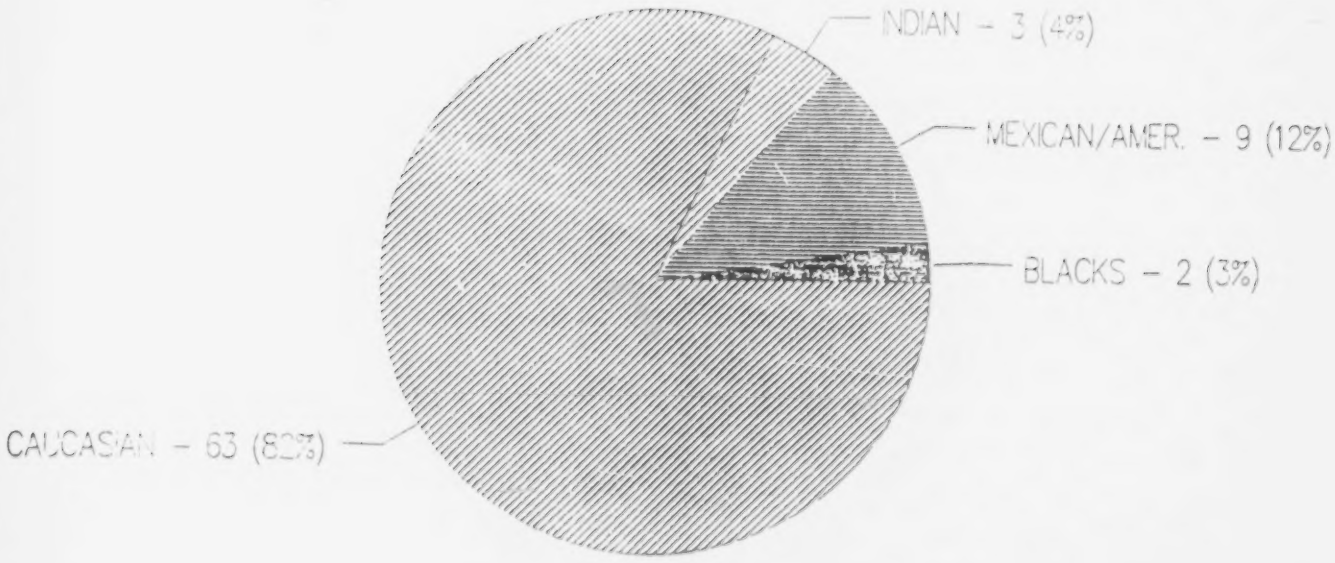
During Fiscal Year 1989, 1 of the cases which was submitted to the B.C.R. from the Riverton program was rejected by the B.C.R. For most of those that had been identified as potential problems for approval by the B.C.R., arrangements were made for a pre-consideration personal interview by a representative of the B.C.R., while visiting the Honor Farm. This enabled many of these persons to be approved when discussed at the B.C.R. Meeting. Of the 77 participants in the Riverton program during Fiscal Year 1989, 9 were revoked because of rule violations. Of those revoked, two were charged with new crimes: Grand Larceny and Escape. The individual charged with Grand Larceny was made to pay for a stolen and damaged pickup, with no new sentence. The individual charged with Escape was given a new sentence of one to three years. On some of the revocations there were participants who were temporarily suspended from the program for less serious problems and later re-instated on the program prior to the end of Fiscal Year 1989. Of the 9 Revocations, 2 involved being in unauthorized areas, 6 involved misuse of a controlled substance, alcohol or drugs, and 1 was for Larceny. Statistical information is presented in greater detail in the Tables which follow later in this report.

TABLE 1



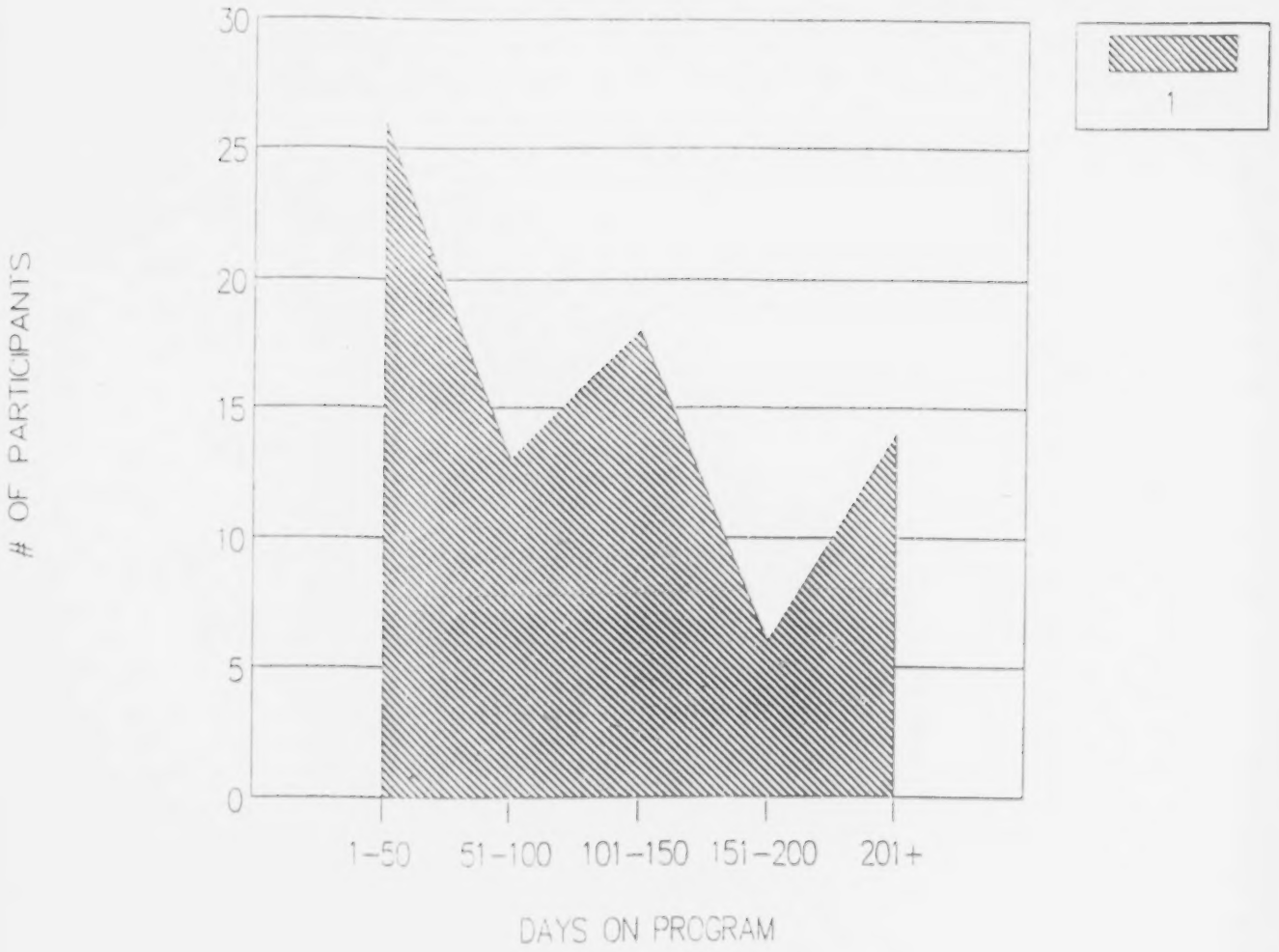
This table shows the number of men who participated in the Riverton Work Release program during the indicated months of FY89. There were never more than 31 men on work release during one month throughout the year.

TABLE 2
RACIAL/ETHNIC BREAKDOWN FY 89



This graph indicates the racial/ethnic breakdown of those who participated in the Riverton Work Release Program during FY89. It should be noted that there are very few minorities under the jurisdiction of this agency (Wyoming State Honor Farm). Every opportunity is given for participation on Work Release by those who oversee the program to any man who meets the basic qualifications. Seven of those revoked from the Work Release program this year were Caucasians, and two were Mexican-American.

TABLE 3



This graph depicts the duration of participation of those who were on the Work Release Program in FY 89 (Wyoming State Honor Farm).

Table 4

There were 8,682 man-days served by the 77 men who participated on Work-Release during Fiscal Year 1989. It should be pointed out that many of these men were on the program during the latter part of the Fiscal Year 1989, or are still on the program now, in Fiscal Year 1990, and their man-days, wages, expenses, etc. as reported here include that time spent on the program during Fiscal Years 1989 and 1990. Our data collection mechanism is such that this manner of reporting is necessary. Also it is felt that this arrangement gives a more comprehensive picture of the actual experiences of a participant during the time he is on the program. The man-days served are shown on the following table, along with the type of termination the individual experienced. Those individuals who were still on the program at the expiration of Fiscal Year 1989 were shown as "NA" as to the type of termination and release check. Also shown is the amount of money received from wages earned, and room and board paid during Fiscal Year 1989, as well as the amount received upon release. The totals received as wages are not equalled by amounts shown as paid out on the table; this graph is not designed to balance in that manner. A significant amount of the earnings, usually about half, went for other purchases such as food, clothing, work-related equipment or supplies, transportation, vehicle purchase, or personal items and incidentals.

The table shows that 77 participants paid a total of $10,118.38 toward support of their families or for restitution, court-ordered or otherwise. It is believed that a good part of this money supplanted that which would have been paid by the State DePass to maintain these families. It is the policy of the Work Release Program to cooperate to the maximum degree with the support collection branch of the State DePass Office and a close working relationship is maintained. Also, there are some residents who come into prison with court-ordered restitution to be paid. It is the policy of the Work Release Program to ensure that this is paid also, as well as other types of restitution. Upon their departure from incarceration in Riverton, many of those who were participants during Fiscal Year 1989 had purchased vehicles for needed transportation.

TABLE 4

Fiscal Year 1989 Work-Release Total Roster Data Sheet

#	PARTICIPANTS NAME	W.S.P.#	Begin Date	End Date	Termination Type	Days Participated	WAGES RECEIVED	ROOM & BOARD PAID	SUPPORT & RESTITUTION	RELEASE CHECK RECEIVED
1	Andrews, Will	13393	07-25-88	11-07-88	Revoked	106 Days	$1635.20	$102.00	$325.00	$183.00
2	[illegible]dgson, James	14439	08-29-88	12-29-88	Paroled	123 Days	$950.64	$122.00	$217.36	$145.19
3	Blosquist, Robert	14187	09-15-88	07-10-89	Trans. to C.A.G.	289 Days	$1290.61	$68.00	$920.00	$331.84
4	Frant, Mike	14746	06-02-89	06-08-89	Trans. to C.A.G.	6 Days	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00
5	Collins, Paul	13735	12-01-87	08-21-88	Revoked	264 Days	$296.60	$8.00	$50.00	$168.30
6	Cole, Jeary	14598	04-03-89	05-25-89	Paroled	52 Days	$665.21	$28.00	$00.00	$80.00
7	Cossairt, Dennis	14473	07-15-88	09-30-88	Paroled	78 Days	$1882.86	$86.00	$200.00	$371.00
8	Crowder, Roy	14560	04-03-89	N/A	Still Active	89 Days	$562.50	$48.00	$195.00	$153.00
9	Daniel, Alvah	12487	07-11-88	N/A	Still Active	385 Days	$754.27	$12.00	$224.00	Still Active
10	Daviss, Robert	14644	06-16-88	10-27-88	Paroled	134 Days	$1826.27	$62.00	$62.00	$639.27
11	Dorr, Greg	14705	03-06-89	N/A	Still Active	117 Days	$1856.76	$136.00	$700.00	Still Active
12	Douglas, Lauren	14198	06-08-88	08-17-88	Paroled	73 Days	$2463.26	$56.00	$700.00	$1478.51
13	Drieling, James	13109	04-06-88	09-08-88	Paroled	117 Days	$1038.71	$118.00	$66.00	$447.92
14	Frank, Fred	14430	06-02-89	06-08-89	Trans. to C.A.G	6 Days	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00
15	Garcia, Sebastian	14460	04-11-88	07-05-89	Paroled	304 Days	$909.36	$46.00	$00.00	$36.04
16	[illegible]ham, Brett	14213	05-12-89	06-24-89	Revoked	40 Days	$00.00	$28.00	$00.00	$00.00
17	Haddock, Mike	14605	03-06-89	05-08-89	Quit	63 Days	$737.85	$60.00	$00.00	$417.85
18	Hall, James Van	14779	06-07-89	N/A	Still Active	23 Days	$225.00	$00.00	$00.00	Still Active
19	Hansen, James	14619	04-03-89	05-26-89	Paroled	54 Days	$633.85	$22.00	$00.00	$685.00
20	Hill, Jerry	14545	05-09-88	11-22-88	Discharged	202 Days	$882.85	$218.00	$00.00	$351.09
21	Howell, Walter	14844	06-15-89	N/A	Still Active	15 Days	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00
22	Howrey, Kenneth	13653	06-21-88	09-19-88	Discharged	91 Days	$727.41	$64.00	$390.00	$18.41
23	Hurd, Steve	14396	07-25-88	02-16-89	Paroled	206 Days	$4358.65	$172.00	$330.00	$618.24
24	James, Jeff	13785	07-21-88	04-27-89	Paroled	279 Days	$3981.79	$180.00	$120.00	$274.14
25	Jackson, Arden	14259	10-12-88	10-21-88	Trans. to C.A.C.	9 Days	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00
26	Jaramillo, William	13804	02-08-88	01-18-89	Paroled	345 Days	$4153.05	$404.00	$406.00	$423.75
27	Jurkovich, David	14331	04-25-88	05-25-89	Discharged	368 Days	$1030.70	$40.00	$110.00	$202.36
28	Kysar, William	14138	01-18-89	02-03-89	Revoked	17 Days	$184.72	$24.00	$00.00	$110.72
29	[illegible]uthern, Claude	14401	10-08-88	04-06-89	Paroled	180 Days	$2563.94	$264.00	$835.00	$334.94
30	[illegible]rez, Alvero	14307	06-02-89	06-08-89	Trans. to C.A.G.	6 Days	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00
31	[illegible]ord, Kenneth	14534	09-14-88	04-11-89	Paroled	210 Days	$2299.05	$156.00	$40.00	$470.05

TABLE 4

PARTICIPANTS #	NAME	W.S.P.#	Begin Date	End Date	Termination Type	Days Participated	WAGES RECEIVED	ROOM & BOARD PAID	SUPPORT & RESTITUTION	RELEASE CHECK RECEIVED
67	Tinblin, Merwin	13772	07-11-88	02-15-89	Revoked	219 Days	$2486.37	$314.00	$135.45	$201.77
68	Tisdale, Steve	13805	07-11-88	01-16-89	Paroled	189 Days	$1673.14	$94.00	$200.00	$244.14
69	Torrez, Mike	14710	05-15-89	N/A	Still Active	46 Days	$527.86	$32.00	$82.44	$373.42
70	Travelstead, Will	14182	05-08-89	05-26-89	Trans. to C.A.C.	19 Days	$128.00	$8.00	$30.00	$90.00
71	Walker, William	14732	06-02-89	06-15-89	Trans. to C.A.C.	13 Days	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00
72	Walker, Edmond	13720	03-06-89	05-09-89	Trans. to C.A.G.	64 Days	$387.48	$62.00	$00.00	$238.48
73	Walters, Joe	14433	07-11-88	07-29-88	Revoked	18 Days	$313.73	$16.00	$00.00	$297.73
74	Weekly, Dan	14351	04-25-88	08-13-88	Discharged	110 Days	$30.00	$6.00	$00.00	$24.00
75	White, Herbert	14603	04-03-89	04-12-89	Trans. to C.A.G.	9 Days	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00
76	Wilhelm, William	12550	06-02-89	N/A	Still Active	28 Days	$108.88	$00.00	$00.00	Still Active
77	Wilson, Edward	138.6	10-12-88	04-28-89	Paroled	198 Days	$1389.79	$102.00	$00.00	$175.00
				FISCAL YEAR 1989 TOTALS:		8,682 Days	$75,495.85	$5,046.00	$10,118.38	$18,524.57
				FISCAL YEAR 1988 TOTALS:		5,065 Days	$73,462.89	$5,109.00	$12,194.39	$11,975.75

TABLE 4

#	PARTICIPANTS NAME	W.S.P.#	Begin Date	End Date	Termination Type	Days Participated	WAGES RECEIVED	ROOM & BOARD PAID	SUPPORT & RESTITUTION	RELEASE CHECK RECEIVED
32	Maddelein, Timothy	14051	04-06-88	08-15-88	Paroled	131 Days	$357.14	$34.00	$00.00	$150.74
33	Maes, David	14251	11-22-88	04-12-89	Paroled	141 Days	$1017.90	$56.00	$100.00	140.82
34	Mallon, George	14001	07-18-88	12-19-88	Paroled	154 Days	$3750.83	$176.00	$775.00	$650.18
35	May, William	13913	11-18-88	01-05-89	Paroled	48 Days	$40.00	$40.00	$00.00	$00.00
36	McKing, Peter	14299	05-09-88	09-22-88	Paroled	136 Days	$936.04	$46.00	$33.60	$437.93
37	Meyer, James	14544	04-03-89	08-02-89	Paroled	88 Days	$1157.88	$70.00	$00.00	$215.50
38	Miller, Don	13113	07-02-88	07-25-88	Discharged	23 Days	$59.40	$00.00	$00.00	$59.40
39	Miller, Ralph	14502	10-26-88	03-22-89	Paroled	147 Days	$425.00	$28.00	$00.00	$62.00
40	Moore, Larry	14714	06-02-89	06-22-89	Trans. to C.A.C.	20 Days	$50.00	$00.00	$00.00	$50.00
41	Montoya, Chris	14548	01-30-89	04-04-89	Paroled	64 Days	$85.00	$00.00	$00.00	$36.40
42	Morris, Frank	13840	07-27-87	09-09-88	Paroled	71 Days	$911.50	$104.00	$325.00	$971.35
43	Myers, James	14034	04-18-88	08-08-88	Paroled	112 Days	$2500.00	$48.00	$15.00	$2405.35
44	Newcomb, Forrest	12859	11-22-88	N/A	Still Active	221 Days	$783.25	$18.00	$00.00	Still Active
45	Norcutt, Raymond	14702	02-06-89	N/A	Still Active	144 Days	$2751.76	$174.00	$30.00	Still Active
46	Olsen, Rodney	14559	06-18-88	10-27-88	Paroled	131 Days	$2204.99	$76.00	$50.00	$495.00
47	Osborn, Derek	14632	02-06-89	N/A	Still Active	144 Days	$1000.08	$76.00	$145.15	Still Active
48	O'Brien, Chris	14509	10-14-88	10-24-88	Revoked	10 Days	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00
49	O'Brien, Harold	14569	09-23-88	12-21-88	Paroled	89 Days	$1361.95	$58.00	$218.00	$272.95
50	Page, James	14398	09-14-88	02-06-89	Paroled	145 Days	$3574.64	$106.00	$900.00	$1058.32
51	Patik, Randy	14776	10-03-88	08-15-89	Discharged	242 Days	$1203.65	$84.00	$143.29	Still Active
52	Perkins, Morgan	14406	12-20-88	02-06-89	Commuted	48 Days	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00
53	Randolph, Cecil	13768	06-02-89	N/A	Still Active	28 Days	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00
54	Ricks, Aurthur	14267	03-10-88	08-30-88	Paroled	173 Days	$96.00	$150.00	$100.00	$435.00
55	Rodriquez, Paul	12188	06-21-89	01-13-89	Revoked	206 Days	$1227.24	$86.00	$95.00	$222.24
56	Sabala, Richard	14668	11-15-88	12-15-88	Paroled	30 Days	$26.00	$26.00	$00.00	$00.00
57	Salsman, Dennis	14472	09-19-88	09-26-88	Paroled	7 Days	$54.04	$00.00	$51.08	$00.96
58	Schaible, Dane	14357	06-28-88	Revoked	Rein. 5-1-89	116 Days	$442.70	$34.00	$25.00	$117.15
59	Schaible, Kirt	14782	06-02-89	N/A	Still Active	28 Days	$149.08	$00.00	$00.00	Still Active
60	Sheppard, Bradley	13827	06-16-88	07-06-88	Discharged	21 Days	$56.04	$24.00	$00.00	$48.20
61	Sheridan, Mike	14070	05-23-88	09-08-88	Paroled	108 Days	$1783.46	$110.00	$538.36	$332.48
62	Smith, Barry	14293	05-12-89	N/A	Still Active	49 Days	$548.45	$18.00	$00.00	Still Active
63	Svoboda, Richard	14482	05-24-89	N/A	Still Active	37 Days	$00.00	$00.00	$00.00	Still Active
64	Taylor, George	13578	07-05-88	11-23-88	Paroled	141 Days	$398.28	$42.00	$101.28	$51.28
65	Thompson, David	13920	04-27-88	07-27-88	Trans. to C.A.C.	92 Days	$00.00	$14.00	$00.00	$00.00
66	Thorsen, Mike	13903	01-03-89	06-25-89	Discharged	173 Days	$1587.19	$190.00	$134.37	$526.16

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INTRODUCTION

A Women's Correctional facility was temporarily established on the grounds of the Wyoming State Hospital by the 1977 Legislature. This move was necessary due to the cancellation of a contractual agreement with the State of Nebraska to house sentenced female felons.

The Forty-Fifth Legislature formally created the Wyoming Women's Center in January, 1980. This same legislation placed the facility under the general supervision of the Board of Charities and Reform. (9-6-164, 1977 republished statutes).

The January 1981 Legislature amended the above action by authorizing the establishment of a permanent facility in Lusk, Wyoming. The new facility became operational in September 1984 when the inmates were transferred from the Wyoming State Hospital in Evanston to Lusk.

In September 1989 the Board of Charities and Reform entered into a yearly renewable contract with the State of Colorado to house 15 Colorado female felons at the Wyoming Women's Center.

The Women's Center is charged with providing a place of secure confinement for the sentenced female felon. Within this setting it is the responsibility of the administration and staff to ensure to the fullest extent possible the following:

a) The protection and safety of community, staff and inmates.

b) Provide training for staff that prepares them to function at a high level of competency within a penitentiary setting.

c) Develop and implement positive reintegration programs to meet the needs of the female offender under the supervision of the Board of Charities and Reform.

d) Provide for the general physical, psychological and spiritual well-being of inmates.

PROGRAM 01 - ADMINISTRATION

OBJECTIVES

1. Implement Inmate Behavioral Assessment System by January 1, 1989.

2. Provide management staff with formal management training appropriate to institutional organization.

3. Explore options to lower inmate cost per day.

4. Increase accountability of internal department heads by use of personal management interview which provides support and direction and measures progress in attaining departmental goals.

5. Integrate Colorado inmates and Wyoming inmates into one population.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. The Inmate Behavioral Rating System was implemented. This system is used to facilitate classification and assignment of inmates to various custody levels and to monitor and serve as a tool to improve the inmates daily interpersonal behaviors. The computer used for the rating system enables staff to spend fewer hours on paper management tasks and more on direct inmate supervision.

2. A two hour college level correctional management course was offered to all management staff.

3. A new assessment system that was developed utilizes information obtained from various sources to allow the management team to obtain a profile of an inmate in a brief period.

4. Cost per day was lowered to $65.00 per day.

5. A total of $135,309.33 was received from Colorado to house 15 inmates.

6. Colorado inmates have been integrated into the Women's Center population.

PROGRAM 02 - SUPPORT SERVICES

OBJECTIVES

1. Research, design and implement an educational component to the existing drug and alcohol groups.

2. Implement a program targeted to the more aggressive members of the population that will teach them the rudiments of effective communication skills and personal interaction.

3. Initiate a special member control and escape team which will receive a minimum of 16 hours specialized training per month.

4. Review and upgrade the solar system to maximize overall efficiency.

5. Upgrade, through the integration of computers, and continue to maintain, a high quality education program at Wyoming Women's Center.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Through the use of a federal grant a drug/alcohol component has been developed which will be offered to all inmates.

2. Three members of staff were trained at the Wyoming Law Enforcement Academy as an initial S.W.A.T. team.

3. The solar system was redesigned to increase efficiency.

4. A vocational educational job training program was initiated with the cooperation of city and county officials involving inmates in jobs on a non-paid basis for a three month period. To date, sixteen jobs were held by eleven inmates.

5. The incentive pay job system was expanded to incorporate an inmate work crew which helped to provide jobs for the entire inmate population.

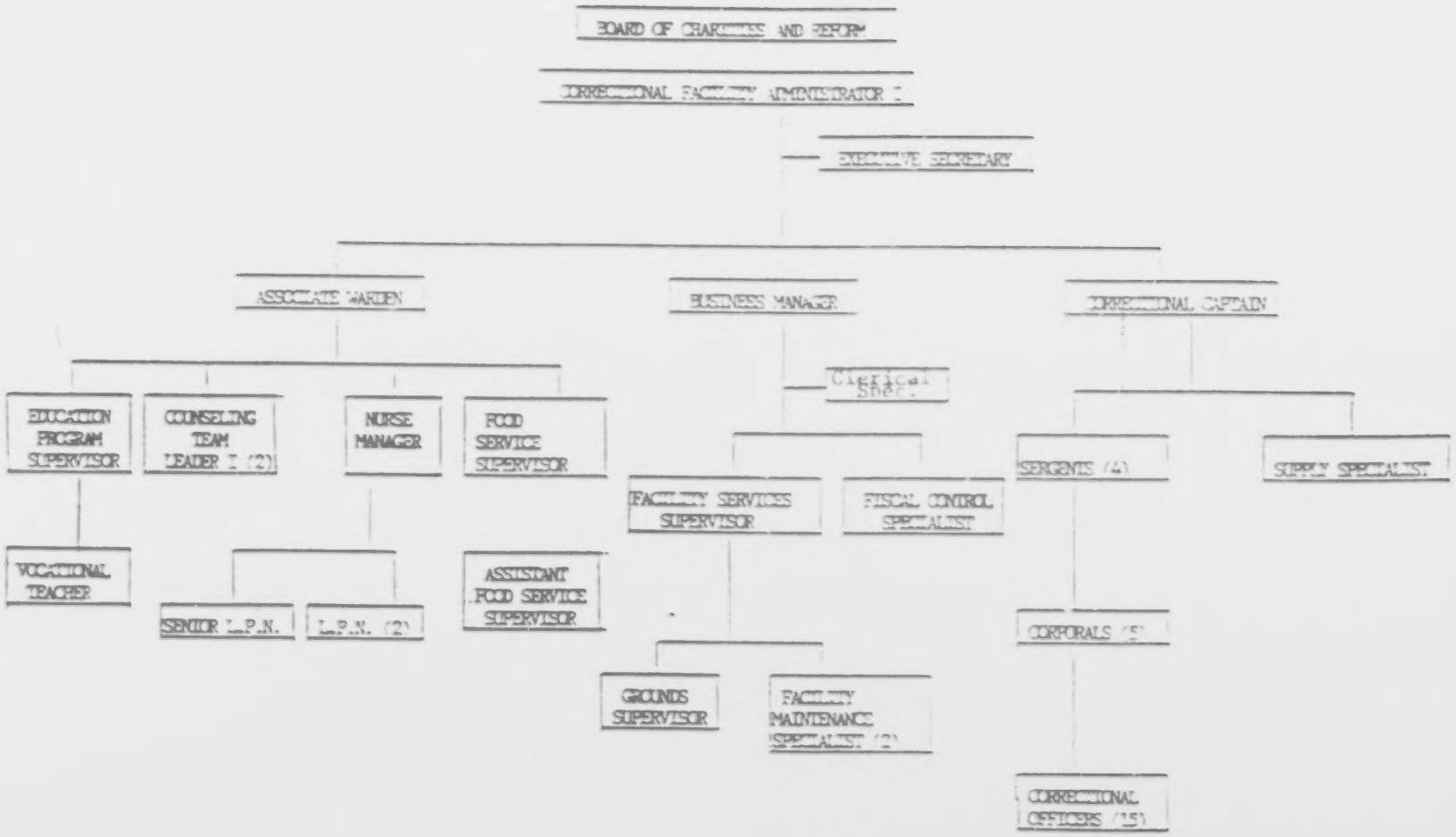
PROBLEM AREAS

With an increased number of inmates who are on the whole more aggressive, several areas have been identified that need attention. These are:

a. Deficiencies in the security system.

b. The need to implement and further develop the drug/alcohol program.

c. Training for staff in the area of physical control techniques.


BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM
CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ADMINISTRATOR I
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
ASSOCIATE WARDEN
BUSINESS MANAGER
CORRECTIONAL CAPTAIN
EDUCATION PROGRAM SUPERVISOR
COUNSELING TEAM LEADER I (2)
NURSE MANAGER
FOOD SERVICE SUPERVISOR
FACILITY SERVICES SUPERVISOR
FISCAL CONTROL SPECIALIST
SERGENTS (4)
SUPPLY SPECIALIST
VOCATIONAL TEACHER
SENIOR L.P.N.
L.P.N. (2)
ASSISTANT FOOD SERVICE SUPERVISOR
CORPORALS (5)
GROUNDS SUPERVISOR
FACILITY MAINTENANCE
CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS (15)

TOTAL POPULATION

BREAKDOWN OF THE WYOMING WOMEN'S CENTER

JULY 1, 1988 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1989

Total Population July 1, 1988		49
Admissions:		
New Court Commitments	29	
Parole Revocations	1	
Transfers	20	
Total Inmates Handled		99
Releases:		
Released to Parole	8	
Released to Probation	4	
Released to Appeal Bond	0	
Released to Detainer	0	
Expiration of Sentence	11	
Transfer	5	
WSH	0	
Total Releases		28
Total Population June 30, 1989		71

RESIDENT PROFILE
STATISTICS

DEMOGRAPHIC

AGE -YEARS	COUNT	%
15-24	32	32
25-34	40	41
35-44	19	19
45-54	7	7
55 plus	1	1
TOTALS	99	100

ETHNIC GROUP	COUNT	%
Caucasian	71	72
Hispanic	8	8
Black	16	16
Native American	4	4
Asian	0	0
TOTALS	99	100

RESIDENCE	COUNT	%
Native	17	17
Less than 1 yr.	15	15
1-3 yrs.	9	9
4-6 yrs.	8	8
7-9 yrs.	2	3
10 plus yrs.	28	28
Transfer	20	20
TOTALS	99	100

SENTENCING COUNTY	COUNT	%
Platte	0	0
Sweetwater	5	5
Park	3	3
Fremont	6	6
Sheridan	6	6
Laramie	10	10
Crook	0	0
Natrona	13	13
Campbell	15	15
Carbon	3	3
Lincoln	1	1
Teton	3	3
Weston	1	1
Uinta	4	4
Goshen	3	3
Hot Springs	2	3
Washakie	0	0
Albany	0	0
Converse	2	2
Niobrara	0	0
Sublette	0	0
Johnson	0	0
Big Horn	2	2
Transfer	20	20
TOTALS	99	100

RESIDENT PROFILE STATISTICS

ALCOHOL USE	COUNT	%
Yes	61	62
No	38	38
TOTALS	99	100

DRUG USE	COUNT	%
Yes	68	69
No	31	31
TOTALS	99	100

OFFENSE HISTORY

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS	COUNT	%
None	49	50
One	29	30
Two & Over	21	20
TOTALS	99	100

PRESENT OFFENSE	COUNT	%
Kidnapping	2	3
Felonious Property Destruction	1	1
Conspiracy to Escape by Violence	1	1
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide	1	1
Drug Related	9	9
Burglary/Property	15	15
Forgery/Checks/Credit	26	26
Assault/Abuse	5	5
Murder/Manslaughter	16	16
Parole/Probation Violation	22	22
Arson	1	1
TOTALS	99	100

RESIDENT PROFILE
STATISTICS

MARITAL HISTORY

MARITAL STATUS	COUNT	%	CHILDREN(UNDER 18)	COUNT	%
Never Married	37	37	None	40	41
Married	23	23	One	20	20
Separated	1	1	Two	21	21
Divorced	31	32	Three	9	9
Widowed	7	7	Over Three	9	9
TOTALS	99	100	TOTALS	99	100

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AT END OF REPORTING PERIOD

	COUNT	%
Special Ed	3	3
Less than HS	10	10
High School	20	20
1-2 College	7	7
G.E.D.	39	40
Transfer	20	20
TOTALS	99	100

MINIMUM SENTENCE	COUNT	%	MAXIMUM SENTENCE	COUNT	%
0-11 mo.	0	0	12-23 mo.	2	2
11-23 mo.	30	30	24-59 mo.	38	38
24-59 mo.	39	40	60 mo. & over	59	60
60-119 mo.	11	11			
120 mo. & over	19	19			
TOTALS	99	100		99	100

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WYOMING HONOR CONSERVATION CAMP

FY 1989 ANNUAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

During the 1988 session of the Wyoming State Legislature, the Wyoming Honor Conservation Camp was authorized to be constructed, effective July 1, 1988. The total amount appropriated by the legislature for construction and operation during FY 89-90 was $1,655,174. The Superintendent for the Honor Conservation Camp was hired effective July 1, 1988 with the other key staff for the facility were hired in the remaining six months. The rest of the correctional staff and other support staff were hired by June 15, 1989.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF CONSTRUCTION

The objective of this program is to outline what construction has taken place on the facility between the periods of July 1, 1988 and June 30, 1989.

While the Wyoming Legislature authorized construction of the Wyoming Honor Conservation Camp effective July 1, 1988, actual construction did not begin until January 4, 1989. The primary reason for the delay in the construction was that the Department of Environmental Quality ruled that the waste treatment facility originally designed for use by the WHCC was not adequate. After a modification was made to the proposed waste treatment septic system, construction was allowed to begin effective December 1988. In December 1988 the 24 man dorm and the kitchen/dining unit were brought to the site and temporarily placed on site. In December 1988 an ORI number was issued to the Honor Conservation Camp by the Division of Criminal Identification and the Federal Bureau of Identification. On January 4, 1989 construction started on the Wyoming Honor Conservation Camp site by the primary contractor. The first construction completed was the foundation of the Assistant Superintendents residence. On January 16, 1989 there was a meeting between all concerned parties concerning last minute questions and details on the contract for the construction of the Wyoming Honor Conservation Camp. On January 17th there was a meeting between the administration of the Camp and the State Forestry Department in which a mutual agreement was reached concerning areas of mutual concern between the two agencies. This included placing the offices at the Conservation Camp for the three forestry people that are to be work supervisors at the Camp. The Camp received a storage and maintenance trailer from the Wyoming State Penitentiary on January 18th.
On February 25, 1989 the residence of the Assistant Superintendent was moved to the site.
On March 1, 1989 the four future shift supervisors for the correctional staff were hired and immediately underwent training at the other correctional institutions in Wyoming.
On March 11, 1989 the foundation for the Superintendents residence was poured and the foundation for the administration building was poured on the 25th. On the 31st the Youthful Offender Program (Boot Camp) building foundation was poured.
On April 4, 1989 the water line to the facility was made operational. Also on the 4th the offices for the Camp were

temporarily moved to the Assistant Superintendent's residence. On April 7th the Superintendent's residence was moved to the site. On April 11, 1989 the foundation was poured for one of the 13 man dormitories and the light poles for the facility arrived on the site. On April 14th the Boot Camp building was placed on its foundation. On the 15th the Administration building was placed on its foundation. On the 18th the second 13 man dormitory foundation was poured. On April 18th and 19 personnel from the Wyoming State Penitentiary were on site to assist in the preparation of electrical and mechanical drawings for the State Fire Marshall's Office. On April 24th the Visitors Center foundation was poured.

On May 9th the foundation for the 24 man dorm was poured and the first 13 man dorm building was brought to the site and placed on its foundation. The second 13 man dorm building was brought to the site and placed on its foundation on May 10th. On May 11th the Visiting Building was brought to the site and placed on its foundation. On May 16th the kitchen foundation was poured. Also on the 16th the Superintendent and Maintenance man met with the Weston County Commissioners and received permission to borrow a tractor with a post hole digger to put up a cattle fence around the facility. In addition, the Commissioners agreed to provide gravel and oil for the parking lot at the facility as well as more oil on the road to the facility. On May 24th the 24 man dorm building was placed on its foundation. On the 26th one half of the kitchen was placed on the foundation.

From June 1st through June 13, 1989, training was given to all personnel at the facility. On about June 6th the second half of the kitchen was placed on its foundation. With the placement of the kitchen, all the basic buildings were now in place at the Wyoming Honor Conservation Camp. The security fence for the facility had also been installed in June of 1989. However, after the pervious work had been done on the facility by the primary contractor, there was still work to be done by the contractor. For instance, the entire septic system had not been made operational by June 30th.

Because construction had not been completed by June 30th, no inmates were placed at the Wyoming Honor Conservation Camp by June 30th. Therefore, no report can be given on any program aspects because of a lack of inmates at the facility.

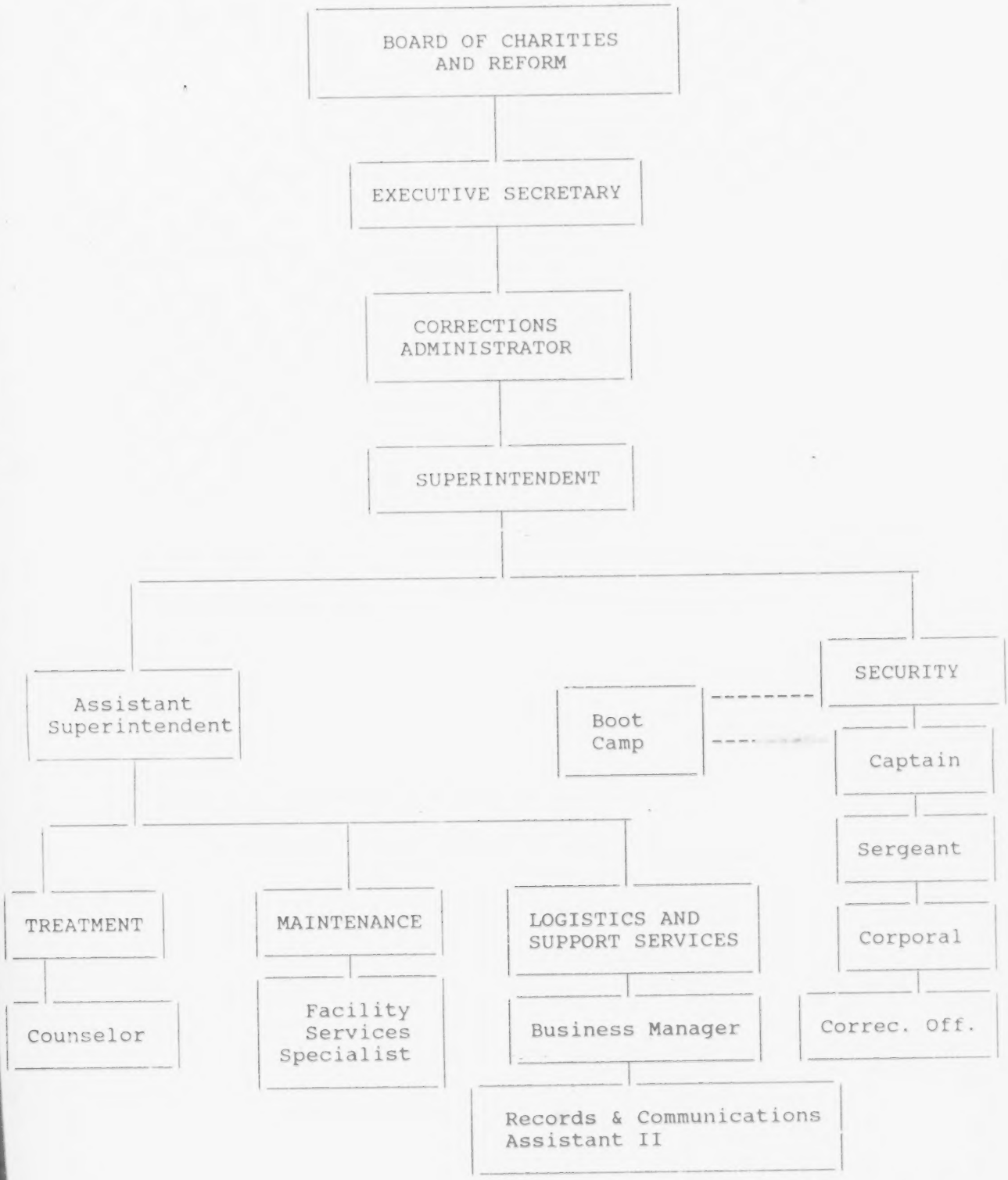
PROBLEM AREAS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As of July 1, 1989 the major goal of the Wyoming Honor Conservation Camp is to complete the construction of the facility and be possibly be open by the end of the year. The method by which this goal will be completed will be through the use of inmate labor, thereby saving the State of Wyoming untold monies in construction. It is believed that legislation will not be required to finish construction on the facility.

Because no inmates are presently at the facility, it is unknown what other areas of problems might develop in programmatic areas.

ORGANIZATIONAL FLOW CHART

Wyoming Honor Conservation Camp



GIRLS' SCHOOL
SHERIDAN, WYOMING

GARY KOPSA
ACTING
SUPERINTENDENT

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

INTRODUCTION

A. GOALS OF THE AGENCY

The purpose of the Wyoming Girls School has been defined by Wyoming Statutes 9-412 which state that, "There shall be established within the State, County of Sheridan, an institution which shall be known as the Girls' Industrial Institute (Wyoming Girls School) for the custody and discipline of such incorrigible girls as may be committed by trial courts...."

In keeping with legislative intent, it is the objective of the Wyoming Girls School to provide for each girl the opportunity to develop to her fullest potential - to become the best person she can be. It is contended that this can best be accomplished in an atmosphere that demands fairness, that favors self-discipline, and that promotes the worth and dignity of the individual.

The following services are provided to carry out the above purpose:

1. Accept and transport youths committed by courts.
2. Maintain minimally restricted and sheltered environment.
3. Provide for medical, dental, optical, and other health care needs.
4. Determine and develop social, psychological, and educational level of youth.
5. Readjust values, attitudes, and behavior needed for acceptable community living.
6. Re-establish communication and contact between family and youth.
7. Assist in providing aftercare services upon release from the institution.

Statistical information contained in the following tables is provided to describe the population of the institution.

Table I Population Movement 7-1-88 to 6-30-89

New Admissions	96
Number of Discharges	118
Number of Trial Placements	134
Average In-House Population	75.25
In-House Population End of Period	62

The foregoing information depicts the movement of clients through the institution for the most recent fiscal year. There has been no attempt to restrict or limit admissions and all referrals from committing courts have been accepted and transported at the time of notice. Behavioral and attitude adjustments resulted in 134 provisional placements and 118 discharges. In-house population was at desirable levels throughout the year.

Table II Admission by County of Origin for FY 1989.

Albany	1	(1.04%)	Lincoln	0	
Big Horn	1	(1.04%)	Natrona	19	(19.76%)
Campbell	12	(12.48%)	Niobrara	1	(1.04%)
Carbon	6	(6.24%)	Park	7	(7.28%)
Converse	5	(5.20%)	Platte	0	
Crook	0		Sheridan	9	(9.36%)
Fremont	2	(2.08%)	Sublette	1	(1.04%)
Goshen	0		Sweetwater	11	(11.44%)
Hot Springs	1	(1.04%)	Teton	4	(4.16%)
Johnson	0		Uinta	1	(1.04%)
Laramie	15	(15.60%)	Washakie	0	
			Weston	0	

Table III Offenses For Which Youth Were Committed

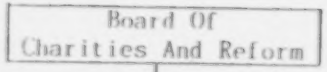
Child In Need of Supervision	50 (52.00%)
Probation Revocation	13 (13.52%)
Delinquent	10 (10.40%)
*Temporary Commitment	10 (10.40%)
Inter-Institutional Transfer	4 (4.16%)
Runaway	3 (3.12%)
Larceny	1 (1.04%)
Battery	1 (1.04%)
Indecent Liberties With A Minor	1 (1.04%)
Destruction of Property	1 (1.04%)
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide	1 (1.04%)
Burglary	1 (1.04%)

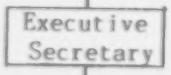
The category of CHINS (Child In Need of Supervision) accounted for the largest percentage of admissions. Children In Need of Supervision can no longer be committed to the Girls School as of July 1, 1989.

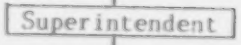
Of the ten originally committed temporarily, five were later committed as Children In Need of Supervision (3), Delinquent (1), Probation Revocation (1). The remaining five were not committed following their court hearings.

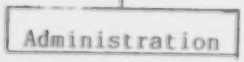
Continued efforts in working with youngsters and also their families have resulted in parents being helped to regain control of their children. Thus, during the past year 134 probationary or trial placements were initiated, and during the year 118 placements resulted in discharge.

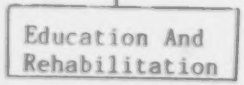
WYOMING GIRLS SCHOOL

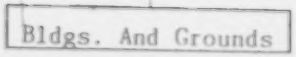


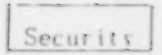












(1) Fiscal Con. Officer I
(2) Fiscal Con. Tech. II
(1) Rec/Com. Assist. II

(1) Rehab. Program Mgr.
(1) Library Tech. I
(9) Cont. Teachers
(1) Institution Beautician
(2) Part Time Teachers-Summer
(5) Youth Dev. Super.
(8) Youth Dev. Worker I
(8) Youth Dev. Worker II
(4) Food Serv. Cook
(1) Psychological Specialist/Counselor
(1) Activities Specialist
(1) Part Time Psych. Intern-Summer
(1) Part Time Social Work Intern-Summer
(3) Behavioral Dev. Spec./Counselor
(1) Behavioral Dev. Analyst Counselor I
(1) Institution Patient Care Specialist

(1) Facility Serv. Sup.I
(2) Facility Serv. Spec.
(1) Facility Serv. Tech.

(2) Sec.Ofcr.

Authorized Positions:
55 Full Time
4 Part Time

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND OBJECTIVES

A. Objectives by Division

1. Administrative Goals

   a. To provide a restricted but nurturing therapeutic environment for adolescent girls

   b. To shorten the length of institutionalization through intensified and prescriptive treatment program

   c. To effectively avail ourselves of community resources and agencies in placement, aftercare and follow-up of girls committed to the Girls School

   d. To effectively comply with legislation effecting commitments and collections

   e. To promote staff training to accomplish stated goals

2. Educational and Rehabilitative Goals

   a. Determine aptitude, interest, intellectual, and educational levels through tests and observation

   b. Remediate educational deficiencies

   c. Teach more acceptable use of leisure time

   d. Enhance self-worth and personal growth through positive experiences and corrective therapy

   e. Maintain living areas conducive to growth and development of youth

   f. Encourage habits of health, self-appraisal, honesty, responsibility and independence

   g. Establish contact and communication with families - build bridges

   h. Develop habits of acceptable personal appearance and conduct

   i. Establish prescriptive placements for the hard to place adolescent girls

3. Buildings and Grounds

   a. Improve and maintain condition of physical plant and grounds and related equipment

4. Security Goals

   a. Provide for safety and security of occupants and buildings

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND OBJECTIVES (Continued)

b. Provide emergency after hours supervision and assistance to dormitories

c. Continue completion of recommendations from the Department of Fire Prevention and Electrical Safety

d. Certification of security officer

The major emphasis at the Wyoming Girls School remains that of providing some remedy for troubled girls and their families. The statistical data following provides evidence that some success has been achieved in providing a controlled yet wholesome environment that can contribute to problem solution and growth.

Of particular significance are those statistics that describe the educational achievements of students.

Table IV describes educational progress expressed in terms of grade levels. Scores were obtained from the administration of a standardized achievement test, the California Achievement Test.

Table IV Educational Progress

Subject	# of Students	Grade level before	Grade level after	Gain	Time between tests
Reading	107	9.6 grade	10.6 grade	1.0	7.0 months
Language	107	9.2 grade	10.2 grade	1.0	7.0 months
Math	107	9.4 grade	10.5 grade	1.1	7.0 months

The improvement in basic subject areas testifies to the excellent quality of work produced by students and staff. While test scores are not the only measure of success, they are one means of evaluating the results of the rehabilitative effort.

Remodelling necessary to meet fire and safety codes has been essentially completed on all living units as well as the education building. A faulty underground gasoline tank has been removed. Asbestos removal is soon to take place.

Finally, and significantly, the Wyoming Girls School staff has maintained a positive, energetic, and professional commitment to their jobs and to students of the School in spite of a lengthy Board of Charities and Reform investigation, personnel hearings and appeals, unfounded allegations of abuse and neglect, and the recent transition in leadership.

PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This institution has earned a good reputation for its efforts in dealing with troubled girls, and regardless of prior behavior problems or treatment efforts, all youth referred by the courts have been admitted.

It is recommended that the State of Wyoming carefully budget funds sufficient for those employees whose performance appraisal will warrant a raise. It would be particularly discouraging if in this first year of the appraisal implementation it turned out to be simply work which led nowhere.

It is recommended that if there be a school district of state institutions that the administrative overseers allow for the distinct populations and focus of each institution. We should avoid any "one size fits all" school program.

MOTOR VEHICLES

1978 Chevrolet pickup, license S-118, assigned to the Maintenance Department.

1978 GMC Van, license S-222, assigned to no specific person or department.

1969 Ford School Bus, license S-311, assigned to no specific person or department.

1988 Chevrolet four door sedan, license S-414, assigned to no specific person or department.

1988 Chevrolet four door sedan, license S-415, assigned to no specific person or department.

1977 Chevrolet Suburban, license S-536, assigned to no specific person or department.

1981 Ford four door station wagon, license S-910, assigned to no specific person or department.

1986 Pontiac Bonneville four door sedan, license S-1224, assigned to Security officers.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Once again, intake was up in calendar year 1988, with 226 students received and 234 released. The average length of stay for those students actually committed remained between five and six months. This year twenty-eight percent of the intake were temporary detainees, meaning that either they were awaiting further court proceedings, placement at a private residential or group home, or placement at the Youth Treatment Center or State Hospital. This continues to be a very serious problem with students who actually belong elsewhere, commanding a great deal of staff time and using valuable bed space. These resources should better be used in dealing with the youth who are actually committed to the institution. Although most of our students are placed with us for property offenses, we have students in our population for reasons ranging from shoplifting to second degree murder. We continue to operate specialized groups in the areas of substance abuse and sexual abuse and have continued to operate the clinical department using small groups as a focal point. Community service projects have become an extremely important part of the entire program with many hours spent with the Forest Service and BLM, as well as civic organizations and other non-profit organizations. Students are also provided individual and group counseling, an academic program, several vocational opportunities and some hands-on work experiences.

The type of students we are geared toward are delinquent youth without learning disabilities, although in fiscal year 1989 we plan to implement a Special Education program. We were also able to contract with a very capable clinician for psychological services in November of this year. Our primary goal in treating the youth entrusted to our care is to teach them social responsibility. Typically, children who are sent to us have been placed at several placements outside of the parental home and have learned to remove themselves from those situations by failing. They have a great deal of mistrust for adults, especially those with direct authority over them. They have, sometime in their past, shown their lack of socialization by committing an act which, were they an adult, would have been perceived as a crime against society. It is, therefore, our responsibility to modify their behavior and attitudes toward society. We have found that the most successful way to accomplish this end is through the creation of a positive environment in which more attention is paid to what the student does correctly than those acts of a negative nature. In order to planfully accomplish modification of their behavior, the special needs of each student are diagnosed and a plan is developed, including both clinical and educational goals.

In our effort to provide a positive environment, one living unit was moved from the old complex into a new twenty-five bed unit in August of 1988, with construction of a second unit in October, 1988, with occupancy expected in January of 1990. The new units are self-contained with cooking facilities and with single rooms for each student. They also have a nice lounge area and some recreational opportunities. Construction of a third unit is scheduled to begin in September, 1989, which means that all student programs should be removed from the old complex in the fall of 1990. Staff and administration continue to be committed to the eventual accreditation of this facility through the American Correctional Associations' Commission on Accreditation for Corrections ; as new policy and procedure is formulated it is done with an eye towards this goal. The achievements of the accreditation process will result in: an increased effectiveness of programs and operations; a safer, cleaner and healthier environment for staff and students; improved staff communications; removal of the ambiguities from the rights, privileges and responsibilities of students; and clearly defined expectations and requirements for both students and staff.

V E H I C L E S

LICENSE#	DESCRIPTION	MILEAGE
S-12	1986 Pontiac Parisianne 4 Dr Sdn	73,888
S-700	1985 GMC Full Size Van	33,407
S-18	1989 GMC Mini Van	7,263
S-305	1965 Checker Bus	79,210
S-93	1989 Pontiac J-6000 4 Dr Sdn	10,108
S-298	1981 Chevrolet Pickup	89,643
S-299	1975 Ford Pickup	72,087
s-303	1983 GMC Stakebed	18,744
S-632	1983 GMC Pickup	26,365
S-354	1965 Int'l. Dump Truck	112,166
S-631	1983 GMC Pickup	32,018

PLEASE NOTE: None of the vehicles at the Boys' School are permanently assigned to any employee - they are all pool vehicles.

A C C O M P L I S H M E N T S

SCHOOL:

Average reading gain score: +1.62 years
Average Written Language gain score: +3.55 years
Average gain computes to +2.58 years
Nineteen students passed the requirements for their GED
Eight student were actually graduated from the Boys' School

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT:

- Computerization of the canteen accounts, Boys' accounts and per diem expenses
- Implementation of the School Breakfast/Lunch Reimbursement program
- Reorganization of maintenance personnel
- Budget preparation

CLINICAL DEPARTMENT:

- Staff reorganization to provide better treatment and security by experimentally closing one unit
- Staff training in the areas of: Mandt Training in managing non-aggressive and aggressive people, using a combination of non-physical and physical intervention techniques; American Red Cross Training; CPR training; as well as interinstitutional training on various subjects
- Through an agreement with the U.S. Forest Service, hired two summer employees, enabling our staff to take two crews of four students each to work on trails throughout the summer
- Ongoing community service projects
- Part-time psychologist for screening and evaluations
- Moved into Dormitory Number One, including staff training and opening the kitchen
- Continual upgrading of policy and procedure in order to conform with ACA standards
- Superintendent's involvement in formation of Youth Services Plan proposal

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION:

- Dormitory Number One is completed and occupied as of August, 1988
- Dormitory Number Two is scheduled for occupancy in January, 1990
- Dormitory Number Three is scheduled for construction to begin in August, 1989
- Refurbishing of the water tower was completed in July, 1989

G O A L S

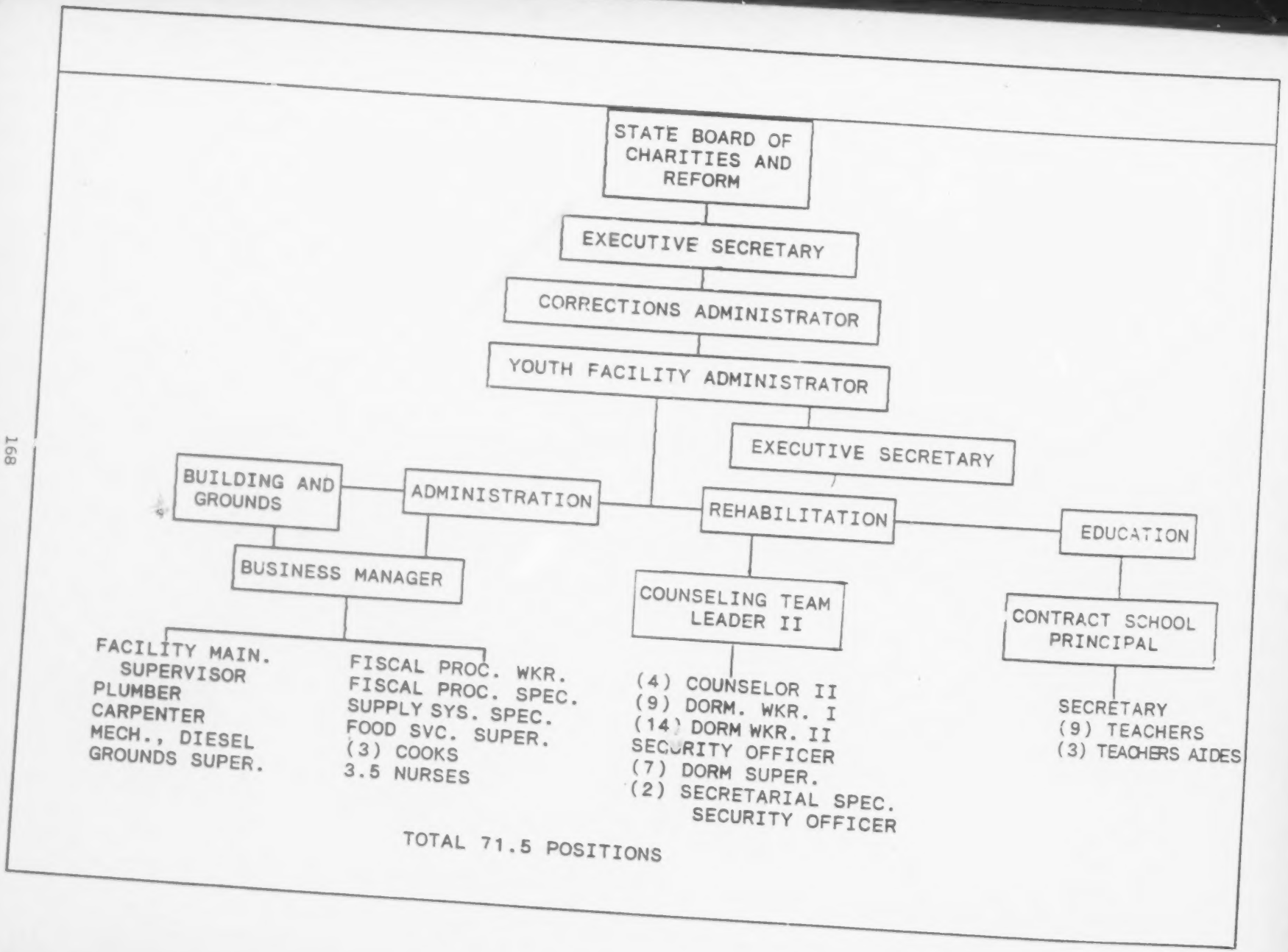
1. We expect to have all the students moved from the old complex by the fall of 1990. In order to finally complete the building project, it will be necessary to raze the old building, build an administration building, complete the sprinkler/landscaping scheme, and build a self-contained unit for severely delinquent youth. The estimated cost to complete these projects is $2,579,700.

2. Obtain a position for a Special Education teacher and begin the program.

3. Obtain the positions for a Nursing Department and begin the program.

4. Continue to strive towards accreditation through the American Correctional Association through evaluation and updating all policies and procedures in accordance with that organization's Standards for Juvenile Training Schools as a guide.

5. Due to legislative mandate, assure that no students classified by the courts as Children in Need of Supervision are allowed to enter the institution.


STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATOR
YOUTH FACILITY ADMINISTRATOR
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
BUILDING AND GROUNDS
ADMINISTRATION
REHABILITATION
EDUCATION
BUSINESS MANAGER
COUNSELING TEAM LEADER II
CONTRACT SCHOOL PRINCIPAL
FACILITY MAIN. SUPERVISOR
PLUMBER
CARPENTER
MECH., DIESEL
GROUNDS SUPER.
FISCAL PROC. WKR.
FISCAL PROC. SPEC.
SUPPLY SYS. SPEC.
FOOD SVC. SUPER.
(3) COOKS
3.5 NURSES
(4) COUNSELOR II
(9) DORM. WKR. I
(14) DORM WKR. II
SECURITY OFFICER
(7) DORM SUPER.
(2) SECRETARIAL SPEC.
SECURITY OFFICER
SECRETARY
(9) TEACHERS
(3) TEACHERS AIDES
TOTAL 71.5 POSITIONS

BD0601

WYOMING BOYS' SCHOOL

POPULATION INFORMATION

JANUARY - DECEMBER

1988

TOTAL INTAKE: 226

INTAKE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
New Students	116	51%
Returnees	34	15%
Temporary Detainees	64	29%
Interinstitutional	12	5%
TOTAL:	226	

INTAKE BY OFFENSE

OFFENSE		
Delinquent Child	140	62%
CHINS	8	4%
Adult	2	1%
Temporary Detainees	64	28%
Interinstitutional	12	5%
TOTAL:	226	

INTAKE BY COUNTY

Albany	5	2.2%
Big Horn	4	1.8%
Campbell	34	15.0%
Carbon	6	2.7%
Converse	5	2.2%
Crook	0	0
Fremont	12	5.3%
Goshen	3	1.3%
Hot Springs	6	2.7%
Johnson	0	0
Laramie	18	8.0%
Lincoln	3	1.3%
Natrona	41	18.1%
Niobrara	0	0
Park	11	4.9%
Platte	4	1.8%
Sheridan	15	6.6%
Sublette	2	.9%
Sweetwater	21	9.3%
Teton	14	6.2%
Uinta	1	.4%
Washakie	16	7.1%
Weston	0	0
Indian Reservation	5	2.2%
TOTAL:	226	

INTAKE BY AGE

12 years	3	1.3%
13 years	8	3.5%
14 years	23	10.2%
15 years	44	19.5%
16 years	59	26.1%
17 years	61	27.0%
18 years	23	10.2%
19 years	5	2.2%

INTAKE BY MONTH

January - 23	July - 21
February - 6	August - 23
March - 26	September - 17
April - 30	October - 9
May - 17	November - 15
June - 23	December - 16

RELEASES

Students Released: 234 Average Length of Stay: 5.68

RELEASES BY COUNTY

COUNTY	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Albany	5	2.1
Big Horn	5	2.1
Campbell	31	13.3
Carbon	7	3.0
Converse	7	3.0
Crook	0	0
Fremont	14	6.0
Goshen	5	2.1
Hot Springs	3	1.3
Johnson	0	0
Laramie	14	6.0
Lincoln	6	2.6
Natrona	32	13.7
Niobrara	1	.4
Park	14	6.0
Platte	3	1.3
Sheridan	13	5.6
Sublette	2	.9
Sweetwater	26	11.1
Teton	17	7.3
Uinta	7	3.0
Washakie	17	7.3
Weston	1	.4
Indian Reservation	4	1.7
TOTAL:	234	

(Figures include Temporary Detainees or transfers to other Board of Charities institutions).

Staff turnover, 1988:

Retirements:	3	4%
Resignations:	17	25%
Total:	20	29%

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WYOMING YOUTH TREATMENT CENTER

FY 1989 ANNUAL REPORT

I N T R O D U C T I O N

The Wyoming Youth Treatment Center is a residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed children, many of whom are victims of abuse and neglect. The National Institute of Mental Health classifies such centers as speciality psychiatric organizations that provide professionally directed mental health services for children.

W.S. 25-7-101 which authorizes the operation of the Center specifically defines it's purpose as that of providing "special care" and "treatment" for children not otherwise adequately served. In recent years there has been a national emphasis on the development of community based treatment options for children. In part the thrust of this emphasis is to reduce the number of unnecessary out-of-home placements. This is as it should be. But paradoxically, in spite of this emphasis national statistical data reflects an increase in the number of residential treatment placements. While the reasons for this paradoxically relation is unclear, it is clear that an apparent need exists for residential treatment services that is not being diminished by the current emphasis on community based treatment alternatives.

Children admitted to the Wyoming Youth Treatment Center are children who have been afforded but have not responded to in-home and other community focused treatment options. The Center's treatment approach to these children is rooted in the fundamental recognition of the role these children's adverse environments play in their resistance to utilizing the services offered them in the community. The old adage "you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink" applies. These blockages to treatment, perhaps as simple as a child's pervasive distrust of the genuineness of adults can be diminished by a child's introduction into a residential treatment environment that is genuinely caring and free from harm or threats of harm. While the safe environment is not in and of it's self the curative factor, it is the catalyst for a child otherwise unable to accept or profit from professional help, to take the risk of acceptance.

The treatment philosophy of the Center is based on the fundamental principle that to give dignity to the distressed child is paramount. This philosophy is rooted

in the critical belief that a child's concept of self (self worth) is the primary indicum correlating with the child's emotional stability and future success as an adult. By providing children intensive professional mental health services in a environment conducive to the child's general sense of well-being, children otherwise resistive to treatment can and do accept help and learn to prosper as other young people do.

It is important for interested persons to conceptualize the type of child typically admitted to the Center. While the characteristics of these children are difficult to delineate with precision, generally speaking they exhibit moderate to severe emotional disturbances. Germane to understanding the Center's treatment approach is recognition of the fact that many of these children do not exhibit the severe psychiatric or characterlogical disorders often associated with the term "emotional disturbance". While these children may exhibit symptoms associated with these disorders, often of more significance to the etiology of their dysfunction is their environmental experiences of neglect, abuse and sexual victimization. They are angry children whose emotions, directed inward or outward are exhibited through a range of behaviors from severe depression and withdrawal to aggressive acting out. While these children are often extremely difficult, they also have great potential. Potential that can be unearthed by an intensified well-ordered approach to their problems.

A letter from a parent-

> Dear WYTC:
>
> Just a few lines to let you know how Jack_____ is doing. Jack graduated from high school this year. He is now working for the local hospital... We hope he will attend the local college and become a medical technician...
>
> We will always remember you and the resources of the State of Wyoming for saving this boy when everything looked so dark for him. Thanks again for all your help.
>
> Sincerely,

*Edited for confidentiality and brevity

Children admitted to residential treatment represent a select group of needy children. National statistical data reflects that only 26.7 children per 1,000 are placed in residential treatment. Fifty children are admitted to the Wyoming Youth Treatment Center per year, with 100 being in treatment during any twelve month period. The course of treatment varies in duration from sixty days to in excess of one year.

It is reported that seventy percent of the funds allocated to residential treatment are derived from local and state funding sources. Only five percent is reported to be derived from federal sources and less than ten percent from client fees. During the fiscal year the Center had expenditures of $1,491,720, of which $34,074 was derived from federal funds. An additional $23,137 was collected in support payments and reverted to the general fund . During the year the Center also received $850 in donations. The Center per diem cost was $100. For contrast consider that the Yellowstone Boy's and Girl's Ranch in Billings, Montana, which once served many of the children now placed at the Center reports a per diem cost of $191.10.

While the Center has demonstrated a significant capacity to maximize resources and progressively develop as a viable mental health resource, it's resources are being critically strained with a resulting adverse impact on it's quality and quantity of services. (see problems and recommendations)

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND OBJECTIVES

ADMINISTRATIVE PROGRAM

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The Wyoming Chapter of Delta Kappa Delta (international honorary teacher's society) presented it's annual Altruistic Award to the Center, an event drawing attention to the Center's image of respectability.

Compliance with the medication administration requirement of the Nurse Practices Act was achieved without personnel expansion.

Administrative clerical support was reduced by 50% and the resource reallocated to professional clinical services.

Clinical staff qualifications were upgraded to M.A. + 2 standards with resulting significant impact on the Center's quality and scope of services.

A computerized fiscal management information system was instituted, expanding and streamlining available management information.

Funds were appropriated for a comprehensive architectural study of physical environmental deficiencies and development of an associated corrective action plan.

OBJECTIVES:

To conduct a comprehensive analysis of the feasibility and desirability of seeking accreditation status with the Joint Commission of the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) and based on the conclusions develop an accreditation action plan

To aasertively address needed improvements in the transition from inpatient to post-discharge services to maximimize inpatient treatment gains and ultimate treatment outcome.

To complete the physical environment deficiencies study and pursue corrective action

REHABILITATION SERVICES

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The goal of recruiting a full compliment of Master's or above licensed/certified clinical staff was realized

A marked increase in the overall quality and consistency of clinical services is in evidence

On-site psychological assessment capacity has been significantly expanded

A Psychiatrist has been incorporated into the clinical review process, initially appearing to expanded treatment capabilities and reduce the need for acute psychiatric hospitalizations and interinstitutional transfers

The clinical staff made considerable investment in conveying to cottage staff what is expected of them with the seeming result of a reduced line-staff stress and improved job satisfaction.

A comprehensive procedures and guidelines manual has been developed to the level of 80% completion.

OBJECTIVES:

To intensify clinical supervision pursuant to reducing the length of treatment stay

To do statistical inferences on 1988 cases in regard to outcome of treatment

SUPPORTIVE SERVICES PROGRAM

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

The scope and quality of the school curriculum has been significantly expanded

Training standards and associated monitoring has been established for dormitory workers (houseparents)

The Job Partnership Training Act (JTPA) participation was expanded by 50%

The condition of the buildings and grounds has progressively improved, generally being considered to be in the best condition in recent years

OBJECTIVES:

To add basic health education to the school as a independent subject area

To expand the school's interface with community resources , i.e. vocational shadowing, etc.

To expand and formalize the school's emphasis on work study and vocational exploration activities

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PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Difficult to manage children adjudicated as "children in need of supervision" can no longer be placed at the Boy's or Girl's Schools.

2. The out-of-state placements of severely disturbed children is being curtailed.

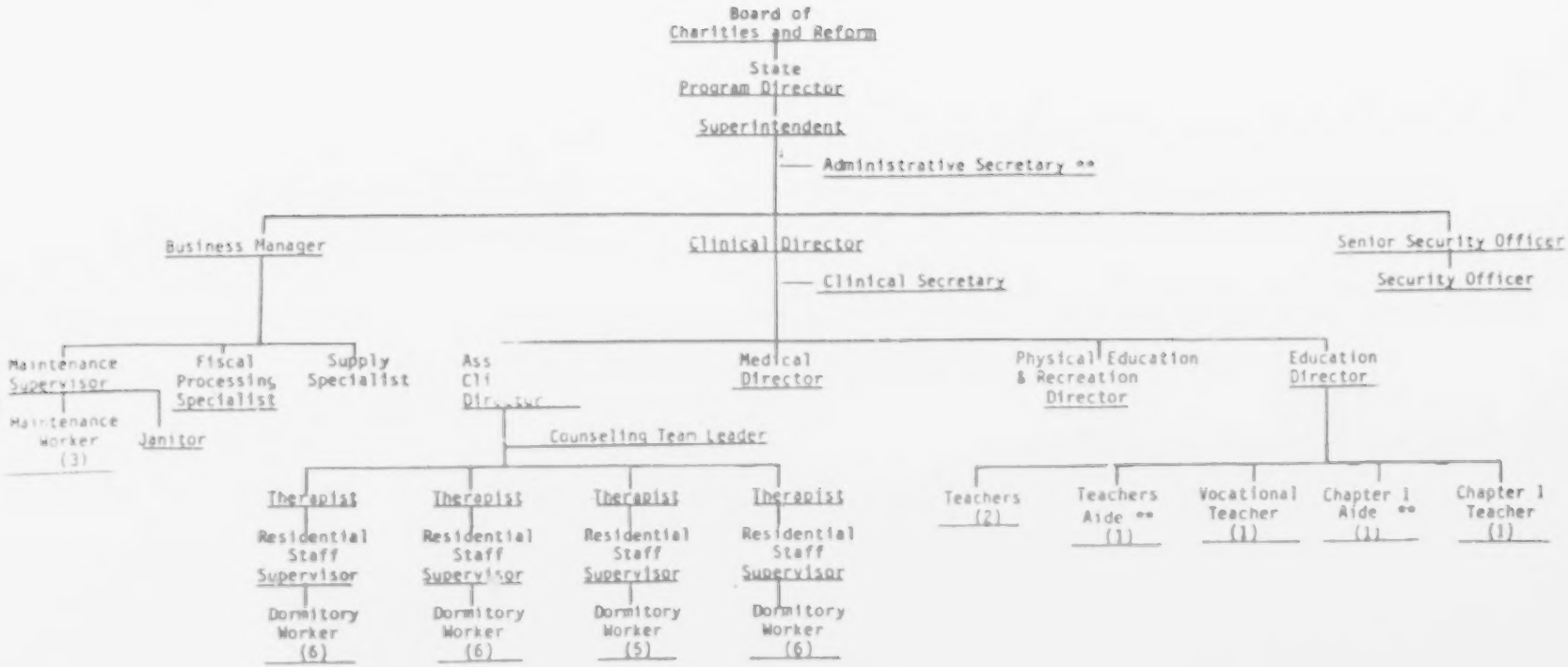
3. Like the Center, the State Hospital's juvenile treatment unit has a pervasive waiting list for admissions.

Considering the above factors, the Center is being and will be progressively impacted with a higher volume of service demands and demands to serve more seriously disturbed children. The allocation of resources to:

renovate the Center's antiquated physical facility and

the allocation of an appropriate level of qualified staff

are critical to averting a developing situation that poses a contingent liability for the State of Wyoming.



Authorized Positions: 52
**Part-time Positions: 3

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ADMISSIONS/RELEASE DATA

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ADMISSIONS	DISCHARGES	TOTAL SERVED
59	59	101

ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY

Albany.....2	Hot Springs.....0	Sheridan.....3
Big Horn....0	Johnson.....1	Sublette.....0
Campbell....0	Laramie.....4	Sweetwater....10
Carbon.....3	Lincoln.....1	Teton.....2
Converse....4	Natrona.....17	Uinta.....2
Crook.....1	Niobrara.....0	Washakie.....0
Fremont.....3	Park.....1	Weston.....1
Goshen.....2	Platte.....2	

ADMISSIONS BY AGE AND SEX

AGE	NUMBER	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENTAGE
12	9	4	5	16%
13	5	3	2	9%
14	13	8	5	22%
15	11	6	5	19%
16	14	5	9	22%
17	6	5	1	10%
18	1	1	0	2%

32 males = 54%
27 females = 46%

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MOTOR VEHICLES PERMANENTLY ASSIGNED

VEHICLE	LICENSE #	ASSIGNED	MILEAGE
1988 Dodge Caravan*	S-1363		17,757
1988 Dodge Caravan*	S-1364		19,182
1989 Ford Aerostar*	S-440		1,578
1981 Ford Van	S-844		39,829
1987 Dodge Caravan	S-970		21,603
1981 Ford Granada	S-865		95,388
1986 Pontiac Bonneville 4-dr.	S-1262	Security	42,890
1979 Chevy 3/4 ton 4 X 4	S-421	Maintenance	109,346
1981 Chevy 1/2 ton Pick-up	S-804	Maintenance	92,836

The first five vehicles listed are for local transportation of residents and staff. The Ford Aerostar is used for non-local staff and resident transportation. The other vehicles are assigned to departments as indicated. No staff person is assigned a vehicle.

*Leased from Motor Vehicle Management System